"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and Thursday; northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,627. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MUNITIONS PLANT AT CHESTER, PENN., BLOWN UP, 125 KILLED; BRAZIL ACTS, ARGENTINA WITH US, CHINA TO DECLARE WAR; WE MAY USE GERMAN SHIPS; BRITISH TAKE 11,000 GERMANS

BRITISH TURN HINDENBURG LINE EAST OF ARRAS

Success of Great Battle Passes Expectations—Five Mile Advance in Two Days.

CAPTURE OVER 100 GUNS

Large Number of Machine Guns and Other Booty—One General Taken.

ENEMY STRIKES NEAR YPRES

Teutons Make Strong Attack but Are Driven Back by Defenders.

LONDON, April 10.—Eleven thousand prisoners, 100 guns, and much war material represents the result of the first two days of the new British offensive in the Arras region.

General Haig reports tonight that the British troops continued their advance along the greater part of the twelve-mile front from Givenchy to Henin. The infantry has pushed forward as far as the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles east of Arras. This advance resulted in the capture of a hummock 398 feet high which protects Monchy from the west, thus threatening the entire German line south of the Arras-Cambrai high road.

Late unofficial reports say that the northern pivot of the Hindenburg line has already been turned.

Further north the British captured the village of Fampoux and its defenses on both sides of the Scarpe River. The hardest fighting today took place on the northern part of the Vimy ridge, where the Germans attempted a counterattack from the isolated positions to which they had clung. They were driven from these positions, as well as from the eastern slope of the ridge, which is now securely in British hands. At the northern end of the ridge the British took a number of additional prisoners and machine guns. Southeast of Vimy the village of Farbus and the wood of the same name were cleared of the enemy.

Today's operations were carried out in heavy snowstorms and bitterly cold weather, but the troops, clad in sheepskins and well fed, are paying little attention to anything except the business in hand—that of driving the Germans out of France. Besides the great amount of trench material captured, including mamb throwers and machine guns, it has been ascertained that the Germans at the last minute destroyed great quantities of supplies to prevent them from falling into the hands of the British.

Among the incidents recorded of the battle is the capture of the commander of the German Seventeenth Division.

At two other points of the line the British made important gains today. In the direction of Cambrai they advanced north of Louverval and in the neighborhood of St. Quentin all the high ground between Le Verguier and Hargicourt has been cleared of the enemy.

The Germans developed a strong attack last night southeast of Ypres, penetrating as far as the British support trenches. They were driven out with losses.

Battle in Heavy Snowstorm.

The text of this evening's official report from British Headquarters follows:

Our operations have been continued energetically today in spite of heavy snowstorms and generally unfavorable weather. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles east of Arras, and have cleared Farbus and Farbus Wood.

Hard fighting took place again this afternoon on the northern end of Vimy Ridge, on which we gained further important positions and took a number of prisoners and machine guns.

In the direction of Cambrai we advanced our line north of the village of Louverval. Such counterattacks as the enemy attempted at different points along our front met with no success.

The number of prisoners taken since the opening of our attack yesterday morning now exceeds 11,000, including 235 officers. We also captured over 100 guns, among them a number of heavy guns up to eight inches calibre, 60 trench mortars, and 163 machine guns.

Our airplanes performed valuable work yesterday in co-operation with our infantry, and in a number of cases inflicted casualties with machine gun fire on hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out, in which a number of hits were obtained upon a large railway station utilized by the enemy. As a result of the air fighting three German airplanes were destroyed and four others were fought down. One of our machines is missing.

The early announcement from Gen. Haig follows:

During the night there was severe fighting at the northern end of Vimy ridge, where the enemy had retained a footing. He was ejected, and an attempted counterattack failed to materialize. The eastern slope of the ridge has been cleared of the enemy and counterattacks repulsed.

Our troops advanced and seized the

Continued on Page 2.

686 Neutral Ships Sunk, 19 of Them American

WASHINGTON, April 10.—German submarines have sunk during the war 686 neutral vessels, including 19 American, and have attacked unsuccessfully 79 others, including 8 American, according to an official tabulation given out at the State Department today and complete up to April 8. Since the German war zone decree went into effect on Feb. 1 more than one-third of the vessels sunk have been neutral, and a large number of other neutral vessels have been terrorized into staying in port. The statement reads:

"Information has been received by the department that since the beginning of the war, including April 8, a total of 686 vessels have been sunk by German submarines, as follows:

"Norwegian, 410; Swedish, 111; Dutch, 61; Greek, 50; Spanish, 33; American, 19; Peruvian, 1; Argentine, 1. Total, 686.

"Neutral vessels attacked and escaped: Norwegian, 32; Swedish, 9; Danish, 5; Greek, 8; Spanish, 2; Argentine, 1; Brazilian, 1; American, 8. Total, 79."

LONDON, April 10.—The Norwegian Shipping Gazette gives the Norwegian losses to March 24 as 812 steamers of a tonnage of 498,143, and 80 ships of a tonnage of 65,857, as a result of submarines and mines.

COL. ROOSEVELT SEES PRESIDENT

Asks Permission at 45-Minute Conference to Raise Division for Front.

MR. WILSON NONCOMMITTAL

Colonel Wants Army Bill to Authorize His Plan—Sees Congress Leaders and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10. — President Wilson and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sat face to face today for forty-five minutes discussing the part that America must play in the great war, while official Washington slowed up its work temporarily and kept its eye on the White House, where the conference was held. Much that took place behind the closed doors will remain a secret, but it was the general opinion in Washington tonight that the result might well be a sweeping aside of party lines that would get the country solidly behind the Administration program.

The Colonel, for so long an opponent and severe critic of the President and the President's policy toward Germany, came here, admittedly, not only to press his request to organize an army division for service at the front in France, but also to pledge his support of the Army bill providing for obligatory military service. In a statement which he made from the steps of the White House after the conference he made it plain that so far as he was concerned, the past was buried with the President's declaration of war upon Germany and his committal of the country to the overthrow of the German autocracy.

In making this statement the Colonel selected the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, as his censor, and not a few called attention to the fact that once he turned to Tumulty and exclaimed:

"If I say anything I shouldn't, be sure to censor it. I'm already under orders."

Series of Conferences.

Of scarcely less importance than the talk between Mr. Wilson and the Colonel, in the view of many observers, was a series of conferences which Colonel Roosevelt held, with the assent of the President, at the home of his son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, at 1,780-M Street. There throughout the afternoon he met political leaders of both great parties, among them Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who called after a conversation over the telephone. To these men the Colonel not only outlined his plans for a division, but supplemented his personal plea with another equally as strong for the passage of the Army bill, on which the President has placed the stamp of his approval.

There were other guests at the Longworth home, too, men like J. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Aimaro Sato, Ambassador from Japan. They heard about the proposed division, but made no comment. The interest in Washington centred upon the presence there of the men upon whom the President must depend for the success of his war program. On this list of visitors were Senator George E. Chamberlain of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Senator John W. Weeks, the ranking minority member; Congressman S. Hubert Dent, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the House, and Julius Kahn, its ranking minority member, and Daniel Willard, Howard E. Coffin, and Julius Rosenwald of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. And there were

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TEXT OF BOND BILL FOR $7,000,000,000 TO CARRY ON WAR

Proposes $5,000,000,000 in Bonds and $2,000,000,000 in Debt Certificates.

$3,000,000,000 FOR ALLIES

Title of World's Greatest Single Loan Provides Specifically for Aiding Entente.

RATE FIXED AT 3½ PER CENT.

House of Representatives Is Expected to Act Tomorrow on the Proposed Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The greatest single bond issue in the history of the world was agreed upon today by the House Committee on Ways and Means. With the exception of comparatively minor changes in phraseology, the House Committee at a session attended by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, agreed to an issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 additional in certificates of indebtedness, the latter to be redeemed at the expiration of one year.

Both the bonds and certificates are to bear 3½ per cent. interest. Bonds heretofore authorized but not sold, for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies, the construction of an armor plate and nitrate plant, the Panama Canal, the speeding up of the naval program, the Alaskan Railroad, and the Mexican mobilization, authorized at an interest rate of 3 per cent., are convertible into 3½ per cent. bonds.

Under the terms of the bill the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are absolutely unhampered in making a loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies. The securities which the President shall purchase are not stipulated. The President is only to acquire "the obligations of foreign Governments" in an amount not to exceed $3,000,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is to designate the denomination and maturity of the United States bonds to be sold.

There was mild criticism in the House Committee today of the unlimited power bestowed upon the President, but no material amendment to the Administration bill was inserted and both Republicans and Democrats are expected to vote formally for report of the measure tomorrow. The old 3 per cent. bonds, which are convertible into the 3½ per cent. bonds now to be authorized, amount to several hundreds of millions.

In an informal discussion of taxation legislation today the members of the Ways and Means Committee estimated that there must be raised quickly by direct taxation an additional $1,800,000,000. The issue of $2,000,000,000 in one-year certificates is to meet wartime emergencies pending the collection of the supplementary taxes to be imposed.

Burden of $700 Per Capita.

The legislation agreed upon by the committee today places a per capita burden of $700 on every man, woman, and child in the United States. Members of the committee were agreed in the belief that the bond bill was the most reaching legislation ever reported to a legislative body dealing with stupendous financial problems.

It is provided that the bonds and certificates of indebtedness for $7,000,000,000 shall first be offered to popular subscription. If the great issue is not subscribed the remainder "may be otherwise disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The title of the bill indicates the intent of the United States to make a loan to its allies in the present war. The title says one purpose of the bill is "to extend credits to foreign Governments." With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase from "foreign Governments their obligations at par" to an extent not exceeding $3,000,000,000.

When it was suggested in committee and in conferences of Secretary McAdoo and members of the committee that the bill should designate more specifically the securities to be acquired by the United States, it is said the suggestions were not acceptable, and the committee made no change in the draft.

One of the suggestions made was that the financial stability of some of the Governments now at war was at present, or might soon become, questionable, and that the United States should be careful in its investment in foreign securities. The revolution in Russia, for instance, and the possibility of a separate peace between that nation and Germany, was advanced as one of the things to be taken carefully into consideration in the international equation involving this Government's investments.

In deciding to make convertible the 3 per cent. bonds authorized recently for various internal improvements and the purposes of national defense the members of the Ways and Means Committee were actuated by practical motives. It would be impossible, they conceded, to sell 3 per cent. bonds following the issue of $7,000,000,000 in bonds and certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 3½ per cent.

The last section of the bill provides that one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the bonds authorized and one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the certificates of indebtedness shall

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Food Rioters in Germany Sing Revolutionary Songs

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague says:

"Serious food rioting took place in Dusseldorf Easter Sunday. A crowd of women, composed mostly of the wives and daughters of munition workers, paraded the streets shouting 'Give us bread!' smashing windows and singing revolutionary songs. Among the crowd were five members of the Landsturm in uniform. The police used their swords against the mob, wounding several of the women. Fifty-five persons were arrested.

"Reports of similar outbreaks have been received here from Krefeld, Duisburg, Bielefeld, Barmen, and Elberfeld. The military commanders in the two latter towns have issued orders that in the future the soldiers shall use their firearms against rioters without previously warning them."

NEW YORK HITS A MINE; IS SAVED

American Liner's Passengers All Taken Off Five Miles from Liverpool.

VESSEL DOCKS UNAIDED

Yachtsman's Skill Saves Boat Near Propellers—Ship Is Little Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The American Line steamship New York, inward bound, struck a mine last evening. All the passengers were landed, and the liner went to her dock under her own steam.

When nearing port the New York had to face a blinding snowstorm, among other difficulties. The Captain's orders were carried out with thorough precision after the explosion. Despite heavy weather and darkness, passengers, numbering sixty, including women, were in the boats in only a short period. There were several Americans among the passengers. Some of the women, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES representative, were feeling the effects of their experience.

Frederick Foster of London stated that the weather had been rough and the trip uneventful.

"We had just finished dinner and were settling down in the smoking room," he continued, "when the vessel came to a sudden standstill. The alarm sounded, and all of us paraded to our boat stations. Launching the boats was difficult, owing to the heavy weather. One of the crew suffered a fracture of the arm. The boats eventually were launched, and in response to our wireless for help the Isle of Man steamer Tynwald picked us up and conveyed us to Liverpool.

Yachtsman Cool in Peril.

One of the women said she wouldn't like to go through the experience again. Another seemed to be more concerned about the loss of her hat than about the ordeal she had undergone. T. G. Richardson related a thrilling story. He said the passengers had just finished dinner when a terrific explosion occurred on the port side. All rushed out of the saloon and lined up by the boats. The officers took in the situation promptly and assured the passengers there was no immediate danger.

Continuing his story, Mr. Richardson said that there were only two sailors in his boat. He was placed at the bow assisting the quartermaster, and Robert H. Gamble of Jacksonville, Fla., an experienced yachtsman, took charge of the boat. Mr. Gamble showed good presence of mind in an extreme emergency. The boat was in a perilous position, and with much skill he manoeuvred it away from the screws of the steamer, which were revolving in midair, while the yachtsman shouted to his comrades, "For God's sake, pull!" This they did in no half-hearted manner, though the boat was being tossed about like a cork. The survivors in the boat drifted for half an hour, during which a snowstorm was accompanied by a heavy wind and rough seas. Eventually a pilot boat ran alongside which conveyed them to Liverpool. Mr. Gamble expressed appreciation of the kindness of officers of the rescue vessels.

All Passengers Taken Off.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The American Line steamer New York, bound from New York for Liverpool, struck a mine last night when nearing her destination. The explosion occurred on the port bow of the vessel, and distress signals were immediately sent out.

Nearby vessels went to the assistance of the liner and all her passengers were taken off and brought to the landing stage here. It was found that the damage, which was confined to the forepart of the vessel, was not serious, and the New York was able to make her dock under her own steam. The vessel had shipped some water, but her appearance as she came into the river suggested nothing more than that she was heavily laden.

When the New York was warped into her dock and moored, a large gang of dock workers immediately began rapidly

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BRAZIL MOVING FOR WAR

Cabinet May Reorganize, Following Her Break with Germany.

MARTIAL LAW IN GUATEMALA

Washington Hears That Little Central American Country Will Join War.

PERU MAY ENTER CONFLICT

Mexico and Chile, However, Will Preserve Neutrality, It Is Said.

RIO JANEIRO, April 10.—At a Cabinet council today it was decided that Brazil should sever her relations with Germany.

It is learned from a reliable source that a reconstruction of the Cabinet was discussed at the last council of the Ministers. It was proposed that the present administration chiefs should resign in a body as soon as relations were broken with Germany.

A Noite, under the title of "German Militarism at Home," takes up the question of the German rifle societies in the south of Brazil. It denounces these organizations for their affiliation with the League of German Marksmen of Nuremberg, which, it says, gives them an undeniably military character. The paper declares that Brazil should take warning in time.

CHERBOURG, April 10.—F. de Castro, Brazilian Chargé, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation to France, today took affidavits of the members of the crew of the Brazilian steamship Parana, recently sunk off this port. According to the Brazilian sailors, the ship was not sunk by a mine, as claimed by Germany, but torpedoed after five shots had been fired by a submarine at the Parana. The affidavits are being cabled to Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil's Armed Strength.

Brazil with a population of 20,000,000 has universal military service, which produces a peace army of 25,000 men, an organized reserve of 500,000, and a body of 1,500,000 citizens trained in elementary tactics—drill, shooting, and riding. The available unorganized man power of the country amounts to 4,300,000. The army has been drilled by German officers; its infantry uses the Mauser rifle, its artillery Krupp guns.

Aside from a few new warships of small tonnage Brazil's naval strength rests upon two dreadnoughts, ten years old; two predreadnoughts, nineteen years old, and four cruisers, two of which are armed with heavy old-style guns.

GUATEMALA MAY JOIN US.

Peru Also Expected to Follow the Example of Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Much of the uncertainty as to Latin America's attitude in the war between the United States and Germany was cleared away today by definite advices that Chile and Mexico will remain neutral, and increasing indications that Brazil, Guatemala, and Peru will join Cuba and Panama on the side of the United States.

The decision of Chile, the first of the American republics to announce her neutrality, caused some surprise among officials here. It was expected she would break after Brazil had announced her decision. Mexico's decision caused no surprise. Reports of Carranza's pro-American attitude have not been credited by officials here.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Monday, April 9.—Martial law has been declared in Guatemala.

The action was taken on information of disturbances along the Mexican and Salvadorean frontiers, supposed to have been created with German assistance.

LIMA, Peru, April 10.—The Peruvian Government today appointed Captain Pedro Buenano to go to Washington on a special naval mission.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10.—In reply to notes from the United States and Cuba regarding the existence of a state of war with Germany, the Chilean Government today sent word that it would observe strict neutrality.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—Mexico's answer to the notification that the United States had declared war on Germany was forwarded to Washington today. The text will not be made public until it reaches Washington. The impression seems to prevail in Mexican official circles that the reply is nothing more than a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the American Government's message.

Nicaragua Friendly to Us.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 10.—Although there is a strong undercurrent of pro-Germanism in Nicaragua, the most prominent men of all parties have determined to support the Government's policy of frank amity toward the United States.

At present there is no prospect of a declaration of war against Germany.

CHINA TO JOIN WAR SOON.

Delay Due to Necessity of Conciliating Opponents of Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, April 10. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The delay of the Chinese Government in following the lead of the United States and declaring a state of war with Germany is owing to the necessity of conciliating the Chamber of Commerce and some Military Governors who are opposed to the war.

The Government, however, has decided to join the Entente at an early date.

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Argentina Declares Her Support of Our Position and Army Officers Predict a Speedy Mobilization

BUENOS AIRES, April 10.—The Government issued a declaration late this evening announcing that it supported the position of the United States in reference to Germany.

The declaration was made known to the public through bulletins posted throughout the city, and caused a great sensation.

Enthusiastic crowds marched through the streets, and the university students organized pro-Ally demonstrations.

Some of the newspapers say that high officers of the army assert that the mobilization of Argentina will follow that of Brazil.

Argentina's army is a national militia with a peace establishment of 24,000 officers and men. There is a reserve of 174,000. Service is compulsory for all citizens from their twentieth to their forty-fifth year. The population of Argentina in 1912 was 7,500,000.

The navy in 1915 consisted of two dreadnoughts, the Moreno and the Rivaderia of 25,500 tons displacement each, with armament of twelve twelve-inch guns, and twelve six and seven inch guns, three small predreadnoughts, four armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers, two armored gunboats, two torpedo gunboats, fifteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats, and miscellaneous craft. The total personnel varies from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

OFFICIALS OPPOSE EARLY EXPEDITION

No American Troops to be Sent to Front Until 1,000,000 Are Ready.

ANXIOUS TO AVERT WASTE

All Trained Men Needed to Drill Recruits—Lesson Learned from England's Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—No units of the American Army, National Guard, or other military forces will be sent to the battle front in Europe for use in the war against the German Government, according to present plans of the Administration, until a total of approximately 1,000,000 men have been placed in training. The war plan, as it now stands, follows:

First—To utilize the navy in every possible way in joint operations with the British and French navies against the German sea forces and their submarine operations.

Second—To munition the Entente Allies to the fullest possible extent without interference with the manufacture of American munitions.

Third—To make an immediate loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies.

Fourth—To do everything possible toward providing England with foodstuffs to offset the operations of the German U-boat campaign.

Fifth—To train a million men the first year, and another million men the next year, none of whom are to be sent to the battle front in Europe until the first million is ready and plans are completed for keeping this force supplied in the field.

Sixth—To utilize this force of a million men, if necessary, to turn the tide against the Germans in the great war.

High officials of the War Department and members of the General Staff of the army are strongly opposed to the dispatch of any American land forces to Europe at this time, either under command of Colonel Roosevelt, formed in a separate division of volunteers, or as a unit from the National Guard or Regular Army.

Would Waste Valuable Material.

Much has been said in some quarters in favor of sending a force of 10,000 or 20,000 to Europe as rapidly as possible for the psychological effect that this display of the American flag would have at the front. High army officials insisted today that nothing would be gained and everything lost by such action.

A force of 10,000 men, it is argued, would be only a drop in the bucket along the battle front. It was pointed out today by a high officer of the army that for every man sent now from the regular army to the fighting front in Europe the United States would be out 100 soldiers within two years. The plans of the army now contemplate the use of virtually all the real fighting men in service in training the new force of a million men to be raised and put into condition within a year. It is considered more important at this stage of the war to keep American officers, Sergeants, drill masters, and privates at home for use in training the new armies to be raised than to send them off in small expeditions to be frittered away without effective results along the battle front.

The same arguments that the army authorities are using against sending any expeditionary unit of their own to the front at this time are being advanced by them in support of their opposition to any plan for sending a division of volunteers there at this time under Colonel Roosevelt. If Colonel Roosevelt goes to Europe in command of a division or other force, it is being insisted upon in army circles, his force should not go until the rest of the army is ready to go, and when a land force that would really have some effect in turning the scale of battle has been fully trained in this country. If untrained forces were sent to Europe in a division or brigade, it is insisted, they

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SHIPPING IS NOW OUR BIG PROBLEM

Cabinet Centres Attention on Means of Rushing Products Abroad.

NEW WORK FOR GOETHALS

President May Ask Him to Take Charge of Building 1,000 Wooden Freighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—America's most immediate offensive campaign against Germany—the furnishing of food and supplies to the Allies, with the ships to transport them—is taking shape. The Treasury Department, the Department of the Interior, the Shipping Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor are joining hands in the effort. Many of the problems were discussed at a long session of the Cabinet today.

The shipping question is commonly regarded by high officials of the Administration as perhaps the first in importance of all of the projects which must be expedited, and prominent among the factors involved is the use to be made of the German shipping now lying in American ports. A formal decision as to the disposition of the German vessels is expected daily. In the meantime agents of the Treasury Department and the Shipping Board are making a thorough inspection of the ships in order to determine the nature and extent of the necessary repairs, and estimates on the time which the repairs will require will be submitted as soon as the investigation has proceeded sufficiently. It is understood that the Government agents are already conferring with shipbuilding concerns on the matter.

While it is understood that all the details of the question have not been determined, it is understood that all German merchant ships now lying in American ports will be utilized as carriers to defeat the German submarine campaign as soon as they can be put in shape. From what can be learned of the Administration's plans in this regard, the Government will confiscate, as a matter of course, without compensation all shipping owned by the German Government or owned by corporations which have a governmental character. The vessels which belong to individuals or firms, it is understood, will be impressed into service, but their German owners probably will be reimbursed after the war. The question as to what is to be done with the Austrian vessels now in the hands of the Federal authorities probably will not be determined until it becomes evident whether Austria will join in making war on the United States.

May Buy Ships in Cuban Ports.

A plan is also being considered to offer to purchase from the Cuban Government the three German ships which are now being held in Cuban harbors. It is also suggested that if Brazil decides to enter the war a similar agreement with her may be reached. Neither Government, it is understood, has yet been approached on the subject.

While the work of putting these German ships in shape for active service is being done, the Shipping Board, whose plans for building 1,000 wooden freighters of from 3,000 to 3,600 tons have now been approved by the President, is rapidly putting its program into effect. Contracts have been let, and plans for standardizing parts have been completed. The President is considering asking Major Gen. George W. Goethals to take general charge of the work of building these vessels. Although Gen. Goethals has had no specific training as a shipbuilder, it is believed that his ability as an organizer would be of tremendous value to the nation in the rapid consummation of these shipping plans.

Need Merchant Sailors.

One of the problems yet to be solved in constructing a merchant marine capable of conquering the German cam-

Continued on Page 4.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal Home for the Years. Only nine hours from New York.—Adv.

SEE PLOT IN POWDER BLOW-UP

Eddystone Plant Officials Convinced the Disaster Was Not an Accident.

REPORT SEVERAL ARRESTS

Former Sailor on German Cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich Among Those Detained.

MANY OF VICTIMS WOMEN

Bodies Mangled by 10,000 Exploding Shrapnel Shells and Burned Beyond Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., April 10.—More than 125 munition workers, at least half of them girls, were blown to bits, or so terribly riddled by flying splinters of steel that they died later, in an explosion this morning at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, half a mile from this city. The number of dead may reach 150, as more than 150 employes were badly injured.

Nearly eighteen tons of black powder, ignited in some way not yet determined, set off 10,000 sharpnel shells in the loading and inspecting building, completely demolishing that structure and causing a series of detonations that shook a half dozen boroughs within a radius of ten miles of the munition plant.

Officials of the company asserted late tonight that they were absolutely convinced that some person not connected with it had caused the explosion, the intimation being that some German agent was responsible for it.

It was reported tonight that several of the workers in the loading department of the company had been warned by letter and through circulars that the building was to be blown up today, but this could not be verified, largely for the reason that those who are in the hospitals are either so frightfully mangled or so unbalanced from shock and fright that they are not able to tell a connected story.

Austrian Arrested on Suspicion.

Late tonight an Austrian, whose name was not divulged, was arrested by Major Thomas F. Meehan of the National Guard. The Austrian was overheard by one of Major Meehan's Lieutenant's talking in a foreign tongue to a wounded man, who had been taken with others to the armory at Chester. The man's conversation, it was said, indicated that he knew something of the explosion. He was questioned by Major Meehan and, then turned over to two Federal agents, who arrived from Philadelphia on a late train.

Two suspects were arrested late tonight in connection with the explosion. The prisoners are Samuel Cohen, 25 years old, who gave an address in Philadelphia, and his father, who is described as being between 50 and 55 years old. It is said the older man was well supplied with money, and that neither is an American citizen.

Officials asserted that papers found on one of the men "were incriminating and very important."

Several other persons have been taken into custody pending an investigation, one of them being John Sickel, formerly a sailor on the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friecrich. Sickel, who said he had escaped from the vessel with several of his comrades, was seen near one of the gates several hours before the explosion, and was taken in charge by the guards of the munition works. He was locked up in the police station at Eddystone and will be questioned by Frank L. Garbarino of the Department of Justice at Philadelphia.

At Least 50 Explosions.

There were at least fifty explosions, three heavy ones caused by the black powder, most of which was in twenty-five-pound cans, and the rest by three-inch shrapnel shells, which were a part of a consignment of 2,500,000 shells ordered by the Russian Government.

Dense clouds of black smoke filled the building, in which about 350 persons were at work, immediately after the first explosion, and as the men and women made a rush for the exits the roof and walls were shattered by the two other explosions, which followed each other in quick succession.

Only about ten seconds elapsed between the first and the third explosion, and then the shrapnel began to go off. Many of those who were not killed at once were crushed under heavy beams or wounded by the bursting shells.

More than fifty tons of smokeless powder were stored in a low wooden building near the loading and inspection plant, and one of the first steps taken by the emergency fire department and the company's special guards was to try to prevent this powder from being exploded.

A detail of men, risking what seemed certain death, climbed to the roof of this powder magazine and kept a hose playing continually on the boards. Another detail climbed to the roof of the

building in which the cartridge cases are loaded with black powder and performed similar service there.

Rescuer's Leg Shot Off.

Still others ran into the midst of the smoking, belching ruins of the loading and inspecting plant and tried to rescue those who were wounded or held under beams. One of these, John Hansen, a member of the company's fire department, had one of his legs shot off in this attempt, and was taken to the hospital. Many of the other rescuers were hit by flying shrapnel and injured, but their fellows refused to quit, and succeeded in dragging at least many of the blackened, moaning victims out of the rain of missiles, and to the stretchers.

The Eddystone Ammunition Corporation employs about 2,000 men, girls, and boys, and about half of these, comprising the day shift, were at work when the black powder exploded. These persons were thrown into a terrible panic, although a majority of them were at work in buildings at some distance from the loading and inspecting plant, and the guards had to fight some of them to keep them from trampling one another.

There were some instances, also, of panic among the members of the volunteer fire department, which is made up of employes, and two of them were clubbed into insensibility by guards because of their refusal to go to the aid of the dying and wounded.

The Fire Departments of a half dozen villages and cities near by, including that of Philadelphia; ambulances and nearly 100 physicians responded to the call for assistance, but hours passed before some of these could get near enough to the ruined loading plant to render any effective work.

Shrapnel shells, which had been stored in the centre of the building, continued to explode at frequent intervals, shattering the windows of several of the buildings near by.

Captain W. M. Wilhelm, Vice President and General Manager of the munitions works, assisted in the work of rescuing the wounded, and later he and S. M. Vauclain, the President of the company, who hurried to Eddystone from New York, and other officials held a conference with Federal and police officials and started an investigation.

Sure Disaster Was No Accident.

"I am absolutely convinced that the explosion was not due to any accidental cause," said Mr. Vauclain, "and for the moment I do not know how it was caused. But we are making an investigation. The building in which the explosion occurred was one of the most modern in the country, and the system was such that an accident due to carelessness by employes was almost impossible.

"We have received many reports that some outside person was responsible for the disaster, and we are examining all of these."

Captain Wilhelm, who was formerly a Captain in the Ordnance Department of the army, said that he was convinced that the tragedy had not resulted from the carelessness of any employe.

Frank Garbarino, Philadelphia representative of the Department of Justice, sent three of his best operatives to the Federal Building in Philadelphia about 11 P. M. and conferred with him for half an hour. Mr. Garbarino had spent the day until 6 o'clock at Eddystone, where he engaged with all his available men looking into the cause of the disaster.

The loading and inspecting plant of the munition works was a one-story structure, built of hollowed tiles and steel, and was situated to the east and south of the offices and machine shop building. About seventy-five yards to the east of the loading and inspecting building is the magazine, in which is stored the smokeless powder.

The loading plant consisted of three divisions, one of them the "pellet" room, in which girls made the black powder fuses running through the centre of the shrapnel shells, the second being the loading room, in which the first explosion is thought to have occurred, and the third the inspection room, in which the finished shells are passed on by experts.

It was the system to employ only about thirty girls in the pellet room, but about two weeks ago the force was increased to nearly 100, so as to rush the work on a large consignment of shells, which was to be sent to Russia within a few days. Although exact figures were hard to get, it was said that there were about 175 men in the loading room yesterday, and about 150 in the inspection room.

37,500 Pounds of Powder in Building.

There was also about 37,500 pounds of black powder in the building, to be used in loading the shells. The most of this powder was in cans, but much of it was loose and was being used, in pound-and-a-half lots, by the men in the loading room, to fill the pocket cups at the bottom of the shells.

Some powder dust generally escapes and falls to the floor in the process of loading these shells, but the company employed men to sweep up this dust at frequent intervals. All of these employes in the building were compelled to wear rubber shoes as an added precaution. The girls in the pellet room handled none of the loose powder, but simply wrapped the fuses in paraffine paper before they were inserted in the shells.

One of the rubber tired electric trucks had brought a consignment of shells from the cartridge-casing plant to the loading plant, where the first lot of black powder exploded. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Instantly the structure was engulfed in flames, then exploding shrapnel shells filled the air, and many of the workers were blown to atoms, while others were stunned by the explosion and burned to death.

Many Saved by the Windows.

Fifty windows, which furnish the light for the isolated loading building, proved the salvation of at least sixty men and women. At the first rumble of the approaching explosion dozens dashed for these exits, and so precarious was their lead against death in the race that flames actually ignited their clothing as they dived through the windows.

Women, ablaze from head to foot, were hurled by the force of the explosion through these windows, too, or tossed high in the air, only to fall lifeless. Dozens of other human torches were rescued by the workmen of the other plants in the stockades, who rolled them in the snow that still remained on the river banks near the site of the ruined structure. The fences in the rear of the building were blown to bits, and to this many owed their lives. It afforded men a chance to dive into the river, with their clothing afire, and at least twenty lives were saved by these heroic measures.

The Fire Departments from Chester and Eddystone were on hand in a few minutes, but by the time they arrived not a stick of timber of the loading plant was standing.

The armed guards were picketed about the plant, with orders to admit nobody, and while these sentries kept back outsiders, other employes went to the work of combing the débris for the bodies. The company's guards were speedily joined by the men of the First Pennsylvania Infantry, who had been protecting bridges and other structures in the neighborhood, while the firemen took up the work of rescue. The cries and moans of the injured were pitiable to hear, and the rescuers wept as they attacked the ruins in feverish haste to liberate those penned beneath the timbers and stanchions that had carried them down.

Many Bodies Unidentifiable.

It was not possible to identify many of the bodies. As quickly as they were taken out of the ruins they were loaded into ambulances and taken to the morgue at Chester. The injured also were placed as rapidly as possible in ambulances, automobiles, or any other suitable vehicle that could be pressed into service, and taken to the hospitals at Chester, Crozier, and Ridley Park. The work of removing the wounded was carried on under the supervision of Dr. R. C. Casselberry, the company's surgeon.

By noon 105 bodies had been removed from the ruins and sent to the morgue.

Only twenty-three of those killed in the explosion at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation had been identified up to a late hour tonight. More than ninety bodies were still unclaimed at the Morgue at that hour. Some of the bodies probably never will be identified because of their condition.

Martial law practically was in force until the authorities arrived. Major Meehan, in command of the first battalion of the First Pennsylvania Infantry, was at his headquarters at Philadelphia when he received word of the explosion, and at once sent Captain David Simpson and his machine gun company at Chester to place themselves at the disposal of the civilian authorities.

They assisted the company's guards in patrolling the plant and in keeping back the crowds that gathered outside of the fences and tried to force their way through the lines. Many of those in the crowd had relatives in the loading plant and became frantic when permission was denied them to enter the yard.

Captain Lewis S. Morey, U. S. A., who was with the troops in Mexico at the battle of Carrizal, who is now an instructor at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, also hastened to offer his services, as well as those of his pupil soldiers. These cadets substituted for the guards and did what they could to aid the wounded.

95 'Girls' Bodies at the Morgue.

Relatives and friends of the victims were not admitted to the morgue at Chester until after 9 o'clock. Of the 105 dead there, ninety-five were girls, although many of them could not be identified. Others were burned so badly that they could be identified only by rings and by other trinkets found on the bodies.

The list of known dead also included fourteen others who had died after being removed to the hospital.

The hospital physicians said late tonight that of the 135 still at the hospital, eight more probably would die of their injuries.

Eyewitnesses of the disaster describe vividly the harrowing death scenes.

Marshal McCarey, who was employed in the building, said:

"The building, where the explosion occurred, was a one-story structure built of terra cotta. Because of the character of the work, mostly women were employed there.

"The bodies of many young women were heaped in the middle of the building, while others were blown through the roof, which collapsed at the first explosion. This would indicate that few of the toilers had a chance to escape from the building before the shells began to fly in every direction.

"Shrapnel did the greatest damage, but from what I saw of the dead and the injured, I am certain that the gases which escaped from the shells were largely responsible for the heavy death toll. It would appear that the women, and men also, who might have escaped the hail of shrapnel were overcome by the fumes and were unable to scramble for shelter before the explosions became general. Some of those who worked near the door made their escape, but few of the workers in the middle of the pavilion were saved."

Howard Miller of Freeland, Penn., an Inspector, said:

"I was standing by the partition through which the empty shell cases are passed. Five thousand filled 3-inch shrapnel shells were piled high in the room. They reached to the ceiling, and as fast as the empty shells are passed through the hole in the partition they are passed across a table, where they are greased and then filled.

"As I stood facing the opening the tray holding the empty shells had just come in, and there was a blinding flash. All at once it seemed to be raining flames. A man ahead of me had burst through the window, carrying the sash with him. The distance from where I stood to the windowsill was at least thirty feet. I was my only chance, and I started to run for it. As I neared it I started to jump. I knew I could never have made it, but for some reason the force behind me seemed to put new strength into me, and I felt myself being lifted out into the air. The force was not terrific—just as though I was between two currents of air.

"Below me it seemed my feet would burn off me from rapidly increasing heat. About me it was growing icy cold. Then I went out into the open and just landed on the ground and started to run with others who had come from different buildings. There were but few who could have escaped from the awful tragedy in that room if I saw the flash, and it seemed to come into the room where we were filling the shells."

Roof Crashed Down on the Girls.

Arthur Bergey, a former newspaper photographer, who has been working at Eddystone for some months, was in the centre of the room when the disaster occured.

"The first thing I heard was an explosion," said Bergey. "Then came the flash of fire, and at the same instant a second explosion of the same volume. With it the roof of the building, lifting up, came crashing down on the girls in the pellet room as the third explosion followed.

"With the first explosion I started for the door, and the man ten feet behind me had his hair burning when he reached the yard after me. I stopped for nothing. All any of us thought of was safety. We had reached the 'dead line' wires in the yard when the third detonation came, and we stopped and looked back, undetermined what to do. Then came the fourth and most terrible report, and with it the flying of the shells.

"As the ground began to plow up around us, we bolted through the wires and took refuge while the fifth and last rain of shot and shell poured out upon those who had escaped from the building."

Bergey's description tallies with that of Inspector Miller, who saw the flame enter through one of the windows in the partition that separates the alley from the rest of the loading room. Where one saw the flame, the other heard the explosion, the difference being in the distance each man stood from the spot where the box of powder went off. Both describe the same spot in the room where the explosion had its start.

Saved by Bodies Piled Above Him.

David Crocket, one of the employes who escaped with serious wounds, said that he owed his life to the fact that he had been buried under the bodies of some of his less fortunate fellow-workers.

"There was no warning of what was coming," said Crocket. "I was thrown to the floor at the first flash, and the bodies of half a dozen other men fell on top of me. oMst of them were dead, I think. These bodies saved my life.

"I have been in two other explosions, and on both occasions we had some sort of warning. This time, however, there was no chance to get away."

Crocket was removed to the armory here, with some of the other wounded, and later was taken to his home. He was badly burned about the body, but is expected to recover.

William A. Drayer, one of the seriously injured, told of his experiences after he recovered consciousness.

"About 10 o'clock," he said, "I turned in my chair and asked one of the girls what time it was. She told me, and I had no sooner turned back to my desk than the first explosion occurred. The first one sounded like the explosion of a five-gallon can of gasoline. When the third explosion occurred I was blown through the door near my desk to the side of a donkey locomotive, which was standing on the railroad tracks east of the building. After regaining consciousness, I noticed the flames bursting out of the structure. I saw a girl rush out with her clothing in flames. She stumbled and fell, and I tried to pick her up, but I was so weak that I also fell. Later another man rescued her."

William O'Donnell of Hazleton, Penn., who was in the pellet room when the explosion occurred, charged the Eddystone officials with laxity in the matter of hiring munition workers. He asserted that many Mexicans, who had recently arrived from the border, had been hired, and that Germans and Austrians also had received employment. At other munition plants, O'Donnell said, the Eddystone concern did not require extended references from prospective employes.

The financial loss as a result of the explosion is estimated at less than $25,000, not including the ammunition destroyed. Work will be resumed tomorrow in all except the box, packing, and base charging departments. All departments will be in full operation by April 24, according to an official of the company.

Eddystone Official Charges a Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—In a signed statement Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, late tonight said:

"Regarding the terrible catastrophe which happened at Eddystone today we are unable to account for it in any way other than the act of some maliciously inclined person or persons."

The theory that the explosion was the work of a spy receives little credence from Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which owns the buildings of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation.

"It would be next to impossible for a spy to get into any of the loading houses," said Mr. Johnson tonight. "To do this it would be necessary to pass a heavy guard which surrounds the whole plant. Every one of the individual plants inside the inclosure is likewise guarded, and a special permit is required to pass this second guard."

Mr. Johnson said he believed there was a number of foreigners on the books of the company. "As far as the Germans are concerned," he said, "it is pretty hard to tell, whether they were born in Lehigh County or in Leipsic. We have taken every precaution we could in the matter of hiring labor, but it is almost impossible to get 5,000 munition workers without getting some foreigners."

On his return from a preliminary examination at the scene of the explosion Frank L. Garbarino, special agent of the Department of Justice, made this statement:

"If the explosion was the result of a plot, the man who did it either went up with the building or used a time clock, owing to the precautions now taken by the officials of the plant, it is not probable that a time clock was used."

Mr. Garbarino was asked if any information was secured that would lead to arrests.

"Even if such information were obtained," he replied, "it would not be disclosed."

Held for Fatal Blast.

E. J. Bingle, President; J. Robert Brown, Superintendent, and A. J. Bingle, Assistant Superintendent of the Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company, at whose plant in Jersey City a powder blast caused the death of nine persons last Wednesday, were held in $2,500 bail each by Judge Mark A. Sullivan of the Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City yesterday.

OFFICIALS OPPOSE EARLY EXPEDITION

Continued from Page 1.

would not be of value, and would put an unnecessary burden of training on British and French forces. If a trained force of 25,000 men were sent, it is argued, it would take from this country at a time when they are needed most regular army soldiers needed for training the force of 2,000,000 men to be raised here in the next two years.

Based on England's Lesson.

The argument advanced by regular army officers against the adoption of such a policy is declared by them to be based on one of the most important lessons of the war—that which England sorely learned at Mons. In the early days of the war England, yielding to French pressure, sent all the trained soldiers it had to the Continent for use in the drive at Mons, and many of them were lost there. Small units which were then sent from England to France, it is now recognized, would have been of greater value if retained in England for use in training the new army which England has since put into the field.

In this connection army officers today pointed to an article which has appeared in The London Times, deprecating the idea favored by those who would like to see the United States send small units to the front in the beginning, and pointing out that this would be the greatest detriment to the American army plans, just as the sending of small British units to the front proved detrimental to the construction of a new British Army.

"We have the most complete reports on the results obtained durding nearly two years of fighting in Europe," said an army official today. "These reports are especially complete regarding the best methods of intensified training used in raising forces for the war in belligerent countres today. We have utilized all this material. The War College has just completed the use of this material in making new training manuals, which will be ready to be issued as soon as we begin the training of the new force of 1,000,000 American regulars, guardsmen, and those to be drafted. These manuals will be thoroughly up to date. They will embrace all the successful principles used in the present war, and these manuals will be furnished by the War College in time for use in training. They will also embody everything learned regarding trench warfare in Europe as a highly specialized feature of modern warfare."

Army building plans of the Administration are to be supplemented at once by the establishment at many points throughout the country of civilian training camps for officers. The great need of the war army to be raised will be properly equipped officers, and to aid in meeting the demand the War Department has decided to adopt the Plattsburg idea on a nation-wide scale. Arrangements for the camps already are being made, and civilians desirous of fitting themselves for commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps may apply now to departmental commanders for assignments to them. The number of camps to be set up will depend on the number of applications received.

A course of three months' vigorous training will be given to the prospective officers, who will be organized into companies or larger units and go through all the drills and exercises of enlisted men, supplemented by lecture courses as to the duties of officers. The qualities displayed by men undergoing this training will determine whether they are suited to army life, and also the rank in the Reserve Corps which they are qualified to hold. Commissions will be issued at the conclusion of the training period to those accepted, who will be assigned to units of the regular army, National Guard, or the first contingent of troops to be raised under the draft plan.

The scheme is designed particularly to meet the situation of civilians who have had no military experience, and who are too old to enter the Second Lieutenant grade of the Reserve Corps, but are otherwise qualified by education and capacity to become officers.

Enlistment Limit 40 Years.

The department, it was announced today, has suspended the regulation limiting new enlistments in the regular army to men not more than 35 years of age. This was made possible by the war declaration against Germany. Under existing law men not more than 45 years of age could be accepted, but to conform to the Administration's Army bill, the maximum age has now been set at 40 years.

The present authorized strength of the regulars will soon be reached at the present rate of enlistment. Including all combatant and non-combatant troops and unassigned recruits, this would mean a total of 138,000 enlisted men. Until the President so directs, the regiments cannot be brought up to war strength or additional regiments be organized. It is apparent that the Administration is not inclined to take this step until Congress has acted on the new Army bill.

An exception will be made in the case of regiments of negro troops, however, some of which already are over the authorized peace strength. They will be filled from waiting lists to full war-time strength. Recruiting for other regiments will also be prosecuted vigorously, it is indicated, as the process of assembling, equipping, and assigning recruits takes some time and it is expected Congress will have acted before any considerable number in excess of authorized strength will be ready to join their regiments.

CONSCRIPTION'S FOES ARE STILL OBDURATE

President and Secretary Baker Argue with Leaders in Congress Who Oppose Draft.

TALK IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Opposition to the Conscription Proposal is Voiced by Men in Both Chambers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Wilson and Secretary Baker again endeavored today to remove the opposition in the House to the conscription section of the Army bill now before the Committee on Military Affairs. The President conferred with Representative Daniel R. Anthony of Kansas, second ranking Republican on the House committee, and Secretary Baker renewed his plea before the committee for prompt and favorable action on the Administration measure.

If there has been a diminution in the opposition to the selective draft plan it was not apparent today. The President and Representative Anthony remained at odds, and Secretary Baker encountered the same antagonism in the committee.

Mr. Anthony assumed practically the position of Chairman Dent, who saw the President yesterday. Both he and the Democratic Chairman of the House committee have now suggested a compromise bill providing for the application of compulsory service only after the volunteer plan shall have been tried and found wanting.

The President is understood to have listened patiently to Mr. Anthony's views, but to have yielded none of his own. The Administration adheres to its original belief that only the draft will serve in the present emergency, and every Administration influence will be used to bring Congress into line.

Universal service was first discussed on the floor of the House today, when Representative William Schley Howard of Georgia, Democrat, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and member of the Appropriations Committee, asserted his opposition to the selective draft proposal. Mr. Howard, whose speech was received with considerable applause, defended the volunteer system and said he was not yet ready to vote for conscription. If conscription has to come, he argued, men engaged in producing the food supply of the nation should be exempted.

Conservation of the food supply as the United States entered the world war was also urged as an imperative by Representatives Cox of Indiana and Ferris of Oklahoma.

In bringing about a conference with Representative Anthony, President Wilson showed a disposition to take personal charge of the conscription fight. The Administration has been apprised of the formidable opposition to the Army bill as it is now drawn, but so far the President and Secretary Baker have not accepted suggestions of a compromise.

Chairman Dent and Mr. Anthony are understood to have told the President and the Secretary of War that the House committee is willing to provide for conscription if there is included a stipulation that a selective draft shall not be employed until the volunteer system shall have failed.

Among administration supporters there is still the belief that the bill it favors will meet with final approval, this belief being predicated on the success the President has had heretofore in whipping Congress into line.

In the course of an incidental discussion of conscription in the House today Representative Cox, an Indiana Democrat, urged that a part of the money appropriated for national defense be spent for furnishing free garden seeds to the farmers of the country, and that railroads now handling munitions shipments be forced to release cars and utilize them in seed distribution. Food conservation, Mr. Cox contended, was one of the greatest problems before the country today.

"Napoleon said that soldiers won victories upon their bellies," said the Indiana member. "We must be fed. Where is that food coming from? Winter wheat is estimated to be more than 200,000,000 bushels short. We are the only nation on earth that can feed the armies of the Allies and the civilian population of England, France, and Russia, and we must also feed 100,000,000 people here at home."

Conversion of grain now being used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors into food was advocated by Representative Randall, Prohibitionist, of California.

Representative Howard advocated the exemption from military duty of all young men engaged in the production of foodstuffs, such exemption to continue for a period of at least twelve months. In opposing the conscription section of the Army bill he said:

"The patriotism of the country isn't dead yet by a long shot. What our forefathers did under the volunteer system I think we can do."

Representative Borland, a Missouri Democrat, said he believed the volunteer system was unfair, whereupon Mr. Howard exclaimed:

"Ten thousand volunteers patriotic enough to bare their breasts in battle are worth one hundred thousand conscripted men."

"Would you exempt the young men on the farm and send to the front the young men of the cities?" asked Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

"Yes," said Mr. Howard, "I would exempt the men who are producing the food of this country, for that is the problem ahead of us."

Representative Ferris, an Oklahoma Democrat, said that his personal investigation had shown a great shortage in the wheat crop, and members of Congress should urge their constituents to plant Kaffir corn, maize, and to utilize all waste land for producing food.

In the Senate the debate turned principally on the question of universal service. Selective conscription was opposed by Senators Stone and Vardaman.

"I have very grave apprehension respecting this idea of conscription, as to whether it will appeal to the people of the United States," said Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. "I do not know, however, if we can raise a volunteer army unless we emulate Canada in paying our soldiers. We should tell our young men that we are not asking them to fight our battles for a paltry $15 a month. There ought to be a more liberal policy to encourage enlistments, which have not been very satisfactory."

Senators Thomas of Colorado and Vardaman, Mississippi, Democrats, also favored increasing the pay of soldiers, and advocated voluntary recruiting.

"There is enough patriotism in this country," said Senator Thomas, "to get a volunteer army. Until that is demonstrated untrue we should not resort to conscription."

As a means to stimulate recruiting the Senate agreed to an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill offered by Senator Hitchcock, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept gratuitous services of a publicity agency and also space for newspapers and magazines for advertising for recruits. Another amendment also authorized the Secretary to pay for advertising services and space.

In urging his amendment, Senator Hitchcock said:

"It is a serious mistake in this emergency for the Government to undertake any great advertising plan for recruits. Newspapers ought to be asked to contribute voluntarily all the publicity the War and Navy Departments desire. I have no doubt but that the newspapers will respond. When individuals are volunteering their services, the newspapers ought to be given an opportunity to contribute their space. If this country is to be aroused as it should be, there ought to be united, spontaneous, and gratuitous efforts of newspapers. They will give their space free, big and little. Publicity ought to be directed and co-ordinated. Ten million dollars would not pay for the space which will be given gratuitously."

"Publicity did not get 20,000 men when our Mexican border was threatened," replied Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee. "It is a question if it will do it now."

Senator Chamberlain also questioned the response from newspapers opposing the war policy.

The Senate failed to reach a vote on the bill before adjournment, and will take it up again tomorrow. The amendment offered by Senator Hughes of New Jersey to increase the pay of enlisted men in the regular army to $30 per month, with a proportionate increase for non-commissioned officers, was objected to on a point of order by Senator Chamberlain, but no ruling had been obtained on it from the Chair when the Senate adjourned.

A provision inserted in the House bill by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to abolish the rank of Brigadier General and restore those of Lieutenant General and General was eliminated on a point of order. A provision increasing the membership of the General Staff of the army from fifty-five to ninety-one, and authorizing all its members to serve in Washington, was agreed to without serious opposition.

KITCHIN TO PUSH WAR BILLS.

Also Will Give the Democratic Caucus a Chance to Depose Him.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Democratic Leader Kitchin announced his readiness today to pilot the Administration war program through the House. He voted against the war resolution, and there was some doubt of his position. Mr. Kitchin also announced that he would give the Democratic caucus an opportunity to decide if it desires to depose him as House leader. While a large majority of the Democrats disagreed with his opposition to the war resolution, the general feeling is that he voted his conviction and now that he is willing to take charge of the war measures, he is not open to attack.

Great surprise was expressed by Mr. Kitchin over any question as to his willingness to push the war measures through the House. He never had any intention of opposing them since the war resolution passed, he said.

"Now that the resolution has passed I certainly am willing to take charge of the measures and push them through," Mr. Kitchin said. "I cannot understand why it ever has been intimated that I would be unwilling to take charge of the bill. I expressed my willingness in my address to the House, and I wish to reiterate it now."

The belief was general in Congressional circles that all the so-called pacifist factions would join with Mr. Kitchin in support of the measures.

The defection from Democratic ranks on the war resolution measure vote generally was credited in the main to Kitchin's opposition.

WELCOME ALLIED CRUISERS.

French and British Warships Saluted as They Reach American Port.

Special to The New York Times.

A PORT IN THE UNITED STATES, April 10.—A French cruiser and a British cruiser have arrived here. Both ships were welcomed with salutes and answered in kind. They are the first Entente warships to enter this port since the war began.

HOUSE BILL CALLS FOR $7,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

be available for the expenses of the bond issue. This amounts to $12,000,000. The floating of the great bond issue, including every incidental expense, will almost equal the cost of a battleship.

The proceeds of any foreign bond redeemed may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming outstanding bonds of the United States in the event that such United States bonds are due when the foreign returns become available.

The bond bill probably will be reported to the House tomorrow and called up for consideration on Thursday. The Ways and Means Committee adjourned late today to meet tomorrow morning to make minor verbal changes in the measure and take a vote on its report to the House. Republican members said no partisanship had been shown in consideration of the measure. It is possible that one or two Republicans on the committee will vote "present" on reporting the bill, but the indications are that there will be no party division.

One incidental consideration was given today to the direct taxation that is to follow. That direct taxes must be levied on practically everything was the fear expressed at the committee meeting, in view of the forthcoming loan to the Allies and the war estimates already submitted, which together call for an outlay of more than $6,000,000,000, members of the committee foresee an additional tax levy of at least $1,800,000,000 for the first year. Proceeds from the direct taxes will go primarily to take up the $2,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, which are to furnish funds for national defense and war purposes pending the receipt of taxes. Should the redemption of the $2,000,000,000 in certificates there will be outstanding more than $5,000,000,000 in bonds which must be met by taxation on this and future generations—and members of the House committee are by no means assured that the bond issue agreed upon today will be the last of the war period. In fact, there is apprehension that it may be but a beginning.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The text of the Bond Issue bill, subject to technical corrections in language but no changes as to fundamental provisions, follows:

65TH CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL —, 1917.

A BILL

To authorize bonds for expenditures for the national security and defense and to extend credits to foreign Governments, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1—That the Secretary of the Treasury, wit hthe approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by war, not exceeding $5,000,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate of interest, not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereon shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation except the estate tax by the United States or by any authority in the United States; the bonds shall not bear the circulating privilege.

The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein, and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds under authority of this act.

Section 2. That for the purpose of establishing credits in the United States for foreign Governments the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase from such foreign Governments at par, their obligations bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign Governments and for the subsequent repayment thereof, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the United States is at war bonds issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per centum per annum, under the provisions of Section 5 of this act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign Governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign Governments, converted in like manner and such obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of Section 5 of this act. For the purposes of this section the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use not exceeding $3,000,000,000 of the proceeds of the bonds of the United States that may be sold under authority of this act.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign Governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign Governments on account of their said obligations, to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United Statcs, from time to time, such sums heretofore authorized by Section 40 of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, Section 124 of the act of June of 1916, Sections 13 of the act of Sept. 7, 1916, Section 400 of the act of March 3, 1917, and the public resolution of March 4, 1917, as may be necessary to meet public expenditures on account of the Mexican situation, the construction of the armorpiate plant, the construction of the Alaskan Railway, the purchase of the Danish West Indies, the construction of the nitrate plant, the purposes of Sections 5 and 11 of "the Shipping act," emergency naval construction or expediting naval construction, or to reimburse the Treasury for such expenditures, or to reimburse the Treasury for reimbursable expenditures made on account of the Panama Canal, or for such additional amount not exceeding $43,945,490, as may be necessary to redeem the 3 per cent. loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing Aug. 1, 1918. And for such sums as he may borrow under authority of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in Section 1 of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion and under such terms and conditions as he may impose, may refund the 3 per cent. loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing Aug. 1, 1918, bonds of the United States of like tenor as those authorized in Section 1 of this act. The bonds authorized by this section shall be in addition to the bonds authorized by Section 1 of this act.

Section 5.—That any series of bonds issued under authority of Sections 1 and 4 of this act may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest on or before Dec. 31, 1918, or during the duration of the war with Germany.

Section 6. That in addition to the bonds authorized by Section 1 and 4 of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States for the purpose of this act and to meet public expenditure authorized by law, such sum or sums, as, in his judgment, may be necessary and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form and subject to such term and conditions, and at such rate of interest not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of which certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $2,000,000,000.

Section 7.—That in order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this act, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized, is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

INDORSES OUR ARMY PLAN.

British Expert Would Use Guard and Regulars to Train Troops.

LONDON, April 10.— The Times military correspondent, discussing American participation in the war, heartily endorses the apparent intentions of the American Government to use the regular army and the National Guard as a nucleus for the formation of a National Army. He recalls what a serious disadvantage it was to Great Britain to be compelled to throw her regular forces into the fighting line in 1914, because of France's urgent need of help.

"If the United States," he says, "cares to send a regiment or two to London or Rome to affirm the solidarity of the allied cause, it would be a graceful and rightly appreciated act. But this war is a very serious business and, for the national Army which America proposes to create, the whole of her existing professional cadre is little enough. We shall not misunderstand American action in the least if we have to wait some months until her first divisions, well equipped and thoroughly trained, make their appearance in France.

"Hastily formed and untrained levies are useless. Our new armies in 1914 took nine months in forming before the first division arrived in France, and this division took three months more to harden in trench warfare before it could safely engage in a great attack. America may be able to curtail these periods and send over a few divisions this autumn, but it will hardly be next year that America is adequately represented on the battlefield. Germany certainly reckoned on this delay when she deliberately preferred the hostility of the United States to the abandonment of ruthless submarine warfare.

The writer emphasizes the necessity of systematic training of officers, and points out that the experience of the Allies has been that this is best done at the front. He continues:

"Every facility will certainly be accorded by the Allies if America takes this hint from our experience and sends batch after batch of officers and noncoms to be trained in our schools or similar schools to be established by the American Army. We fully expect that American science and invention will teach the United States a great deal when the Stars and Stripes comes over the line, but meanwhile elementary professional education of all ranks is as much a necessity to the American Army as it has been and still is for ours."

The correspondent concludes by insisting on the necessity of countering the submarine menace before everything else, in order to clear the Atlantic for the passing of the American army and supplies.

"To this task," he concludes, "the skill and valor of the American and allied navies must be uninterruptedly devoted."

WAR LOAN'S FIRST EFFECT.

Big Shift in Labor and Capital, Says George E. Roberts, Banker.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York, addressing the Chamber of Commerce in this city today with reference to the demands of the war upon the industrial and financial situation, said:

"The proposal of a $5,000,000,000 war loan, the proceeds to be expended presumably within a year, besides what will be raised by taxation, shows that there must be an important shift of labor from ordinary work. The first problem is to release the labor supply required by suspending undertakings that are not imperative, by the improvement of methods, by the substitution of women, and by the elimination of unnecessary expenditures.

"The next problem is to raise the money required. This involves a shift of capital corresponding to the shift of labor. In peace or war capital and labor must go together. The capital must be found either by taxation or loans, presumably by both methods. Inasmuch as the loans must be carried and paid by taxation, the question at last is how taxation for all purposes shall be distributed.

"Undoubtedly wealth expects to bear the brunt of it, and I believe it is ready and willing to do so, but the final effects of taxation may reach far beyond the direct levy. One of the principles of wise taxation is that it shall be so levied as to bear as lightly as practicable upon industry, which involves the general welfare. As between two men having equal incomes, one of whom saves half of his income for investment while the other spends all upon his living, the first is the most useful citizen. He is helping to carry industry forward, and taxation which reduces his investments has an effect upon community progress which taxation upon the other income does not have."

SAVINGS BANKS FOR LOW-RATE U.S. BONDS

Prefer Interest at 3½% to Higher Figure, Which Would Attract Depositors.

WILL MAKE INVESTMENTS

Heavy Withdrawals Would Force Banks to Liquidate Holdings of Securities to Meet Demand.

In discussing the terms of the prospective United States bond issue of $5,000,000,000, a number of bankers have expressed the opinion that the proposed rate of interest, namely 3½ per cent., was too small, and have argued that savings banks could not be expected to invest their funds in bonds to yield 3½ per cent. when they were paying their depositors 4 per cent. This view is not generally held by officers of savings institutions, and Wall Street bankers are divided on the subject of rate.

An inquiry made yesterday elicited the information that the average rate of interest paid on deposits is 3¾ per cent., some banks paying 4 per cent., while others pay either 3 or 3½ per cent. The fifty-nine savings banks in Greater New York have deposits aggregating $1,385,000,000. The actual cash on hand and in banks is slightly more than 7 per cent. of the aggregate deposits, experience having shown that this percentage is sufficient to take care of current demands made upon the banks.

All of the savings banks have already indicated their desire to assist the Government in disposing of the huge bond issue, and a great many institutions have offered their facilities for the receipt of subscriptions. They have also announced their intention to make investments in the Government bonds, irrespective of the rate of interest. At between 3½ per cent. and a higher rate, officers of most savings banks are of the belief that from the point of view of savings banks it is more desirable to have the issue put out at 3½ per cent. than at 4 per cent., for the reason that at the lower rate it is expected that depositors will not, to any considerable degree, withdraw their savings for investment in the Government issues, while if the rate were made more attractive a great many depositors might be disposed to take out their money and buy the bonds. The savings bank men say that the best interest of the country would be better served by the savings banks investing their funds in Government bonds at 3½ per cent. and preserving the deposits than by the purchase of the bonds by individual depositors at 4 per cent., who would withdraw their savings. It is pointed out that in the event a Government bond issue induces savings depositors to withdraw their funds the banks will be obliged to sell their railroad and other securities in order to have a sufficient amount of cash to pay out to the depositors. For the good of the country it is felt

AUSTRIAN CHARGE COURTEOUS TO LAST

Baron Zweidenek Makes a Personal Call to Bid Secretary Lansing Farewell.

PLANS FOR VOYAGE HOME

Austrians May Leave with the Dismissed Germans from China, Now Due Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Baron Zweidenek, Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, called at the State Department today and bade Secretary Lansing farewell. This was in contrast to the failure of Count von Bernstorff, the dismissed German Ambassador, to make a farewell visit, and was construed as meaning that behind the action of the Vienna Government in severing relations with America there is not the strong feeling that characterized the severance with Germany.

Arrangements now are under way for the recalled Austrian diplomatic and consular officials to join with the party of German officials dismissed from China and who are due at San Francisco the last part of the week. The two parties will meet in New York just as soon as possible and go over the same route followed by Count von Bernstorff, stopping for examination at Halifax, and landing in Denmark.

The State Department is endeavoring to obtain accommodations for them on the liner Ryndam, now at New York, or the Stockholm, which has been at Halifax for some time. It is estimated there will be about 140 in the Austrian party and 27 in the first of the two German parties from China, who will go with the Austrians. The American Ambassador to London and Paris have been instructed to ask for safe conducts.

Austria's note to American Chargé Grew at Vienna severing relations with the United States and offering every facility for the return of American officials in Austria was made public at the State Department today, with an official statement as follows:

"The following dispatch, dated April 8, from American Chargé d'Affaires, Vienna, has been received by the Department of State:

"'Minister for Foreign Affairs has just informed me that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary are broken and has handed me passports for myself and the members of the embassy. He states that we may leave the monarchy at our convenience, and that every possible courtesy will be extended. Am telegraphing Consuls to arrange their affairs and proceed to Vienna, with a view to leaving for Switzerland if possible at end of week.

"'Following is a translation of note handed me by Minister:

"'Since the United States of America has declared a state of war exists between it and the Imperial German Government, Austria-Hungary, as allies of the German Empire, have decided to break off the diplomatic relations with the United States, and the Imperial and Royal Embassy at Washington has been instructed to inform the Department of State to that effect.

"'While regretting under these circumstances to see a termination of the personal relations which he has had the honor to hold with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, the undersigned does not fail to place at the former's disposal herewith the passport for the departure from Austria-Hungary of himself and the other members of the Embassy.

"'At the same time the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Chargé d'Affaires the expression of his most perfect consideration.

(Signed) "'CZERNIN.'"

It is believed in official circles that if Turkey follows the example of Austria-Hungary the only means by which Ambassador Abram I. Elkus, the other members of the American Embassy in Constantinople, and the United States consular officers may be able to leave Turkey will be on the embassy launch Scorpion, a converted gunboat, which has been at Constantinople since the opening of the war.

It has not been overlooked that Turkey, following in the precedent of the United States in seizing German and Austro-Hungarian vessels in American waters, may seize the Scorpion, and it is admitted that such action would be extremely embarrassing. The Scorpion, if permitted to bring out the American officials, would probably deliver them at a Greek port, possibly Saloniki, although, if safe conduct for the vessel could be obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary, she might go to a Spanish port.

Should safe conduct be denied, it would be possible for the party to go overland the greater part of the way to France after leaving Greece, whence they would proceed to a Spanish port for passage to America.

Ambassador Penfield in Geneva.

PARIS, April 10.—Frederic C. Penfield, former American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, accompanied by his wife and a secretary, arrived in Geneva this morning, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Geneva.

TURKS CONVERGING AGAINST BRITISH FORCE

Retreating Columns from Persia and Tigris Seek to Trap Invaders on the Diala.

LONDON, April 10.—The British have made a further advance north of Bagdad, the War Office announces. They have captured the Balad station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway, and the town of Herbe. It is also announced that the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia apparently are preparing a converging movement against the British between the Adheim and Diala Rivers. The statement follows:

The Turkish forces which in the communiqué issued on April 6 were reported retiring in the direction of Kifri are now apparently contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turkish troops on the left bank of the Tigris against our forces in the area between the Adheim and Diala Rivers, while holding the Russian detachments on the upper reaches of the latter river. Our troops on April 8 were reported to be in contact with advanced Turkish detachments on the line Garfa-Dely Abbas and to be in possession of the left bank of the Adheim.

On the same day we captured the Balad Station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway, about fifty miles north-northwest of Bagdad, and Herbe, four miles north of Balad, was occupied on the morning of April 9. During the operations on April 8 nine officers and 200 men of other ranks, two machine guns and railway material were captured.

PETROGRAD, April 10. (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops of the northern army in Persia are again on the march into Mesopotamia from Baneh, according to today's War Office statement. Southwest of Khanikin the southern column of Russians, which recently effected a junction with the British from Bagdad, has occupied Kizil Rebat, twenty-six miles northeast of Bagdad. The statement is appended:

Caucasus Front—In the direction of Panjwin our troops, having dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nirban, thirteen miles southwest of Baneh, are continuing their offensive.

In the direction of Khanikin we have occupied Kizil Robat, twenty-six miles southwest of Khanikin.

The official statement for the other fronts reads:

Western Front—There were patrol encounters and reciprocal firing.

Rumanian Front—There have been scouting reconnoissances and rifle firing.

BRITISH TURN HINDENBURG LINE

Continued from Page 1.

village of Fampoux and neighboring defenses north and south of the Scarpe.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday exceeds 9,000 and over 40 guns have been captured.

In the neighborhood of St. Quentin the enemy has been driven from the high ground between Le Vergier and Hargicourt. Fighting continues throughout the whole battle front.

After an intense bombardment the enemy made a strong attack last night on a narrow front southeast of Ypres and succeeded in reaching our support lines. He was immediately ejected from our trenches, leaving several dead.

Berlin Admits Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, April 10 (via London.)—Regarding the heavy fighting on the western front today's Army Headquarters statement reports that the "battle near Arras continues.

"In stubbornly resisting the superiority of the enemy, two of our divisions suffered considerable losses. The British succeeded in penetrating our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but did not break through."

The statement announces that the British attack was on a front of twenty kilometers and was launched after an exceedingly violent artillery fire.

Southeast of Ypres, the Germans penetrated beyond the third British line, says the Headquarters report, and blew up shelters, returning with 50 prisoners and seven machine guns and mine throwers.

Along the Aisne and near Rheims the artillery fire was very lively yesterday from noon on.

The evening official communication says:

"British attacks delivered after strong artillery fire on the southern bank of the Scarpe failed. On the Aisne front the lively artillery duel continues."

ALL OF VIMY RIDGE CLEARED OF GERMANS

Canadians Took 3,000 Prisoners and Many Officers in Deep Tunnels Under the Hill.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 10.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle of Arras is the greatest victory we have yet gained in this war and a staggering blow to the enemy. He has lost already nearly 10,000 prisoners and more than half a hundred guns, and in dead and wounded his losses are great. He is in retreat south of Vimy Ridge to defensive lines further back, and as he goes the British guns are smashing him along the road. It is a black day for the German armies and for the German women, who do not know yet what it means to them.

During last night the Canadians gained the last point, called Hill 145, on Vimy Ridge, where the Germans held out in a pocket with machine guns, and this morning the whole of that high ridge, which dominates the plains to Douai, is in British hands. So there is removed from the British path the great barrier for which the French and British fought through bloody years.

Yesterday before daylight and afterward I saw this ridge of Vimy all on fire with the light of the great gunfire. The enemy was there in strength, and his guns were answering the British with a heavy barrage of high explosives. This morning the scene was changed as by a miracle.

Snow was falling, blown gustily across the battlefield and powdering the caps and helmets of the troops as they rode or marched forward to the front, but presently the sunlight broke through the storm clouds and flooded all the countryside by Neuville, St. Vaast, and Theius, and La Folie Farm up to the crest of the ridge where the Canadians had just fought their way with such high valor. British batteries were firing from many hiding places, revealed by short, sharp flashes of light. But few answering shells came back, and the ridge itself, stretched white in snowdrifts, was as quiet as any hill of peace.

It is astounding to think that not a single German stayed up there out of all those who held it yesterday unless some poor wounded devils still cower in the great tunnels which pierce the hillside. It is almost unbelievable to me, who have known the evil of this high ridge month after month and year after year and the deadly menace which lurked about its lower slopes, yet I saw proof below where all the Germans who had been there at dawn yesterday, thousands of them, were down in the British lines, drawn up in battalions, marshaling themselves and grinning at the fate which had come to them and spared their lives.

Canadians Particularly Successful.

The Canadian attack yesterday was astoundingly successful, and was carried out by high-spirited men, the victors of Courcelette in the battles of the Somme, who had before the advance an utter and joyous confidence of victory. They went away at dawn, cheering and laughing, through the mud and rain which made scarecrows of them. They followed close and warily to the barrage of the British guns, the most stupendous line of fire ever seen, and by 6:30 they had taken their first goals, which included the whole front line system of German trenches above Neuville St. Vaast by La Folie Farm and La Folie Wood and up by Thelus, where they met with fierce resistance.

The German garrisons were for the most part in long, deep tunnels pierced through the hill as assembly ditches. There were hundreds of them in Prinz Arnault Tunnel and hundreds more in the great Volker Tunnel, but as the Canadians surged up to them with wave after wave of bayonets the German soldiers streamed out and came running forward with hands up. They were eager to surrender, and their great desire was to get down from Vimy Ridge and the barrage of their own guns. That barrage fell heavy and fiercely upon Tuco Trench, but too late to do much damage to the British, who had already gone beyond it.

The Canadian casualties were not heavy in comparison with the expected losses, but the German prisoners were glad to pay for the gift of life by carrying our wounded back. The eagerness of these men was pitiful, and now and then laughable. At least, their Canadian escorts found a great laughing matter in the enormous numbers of men they had to guard and in the way the prisoners themselves directed the latest comers to the barbed wire inclosures, and with great satisfaction acted as masters of ceremony to their own captives.

I have never seen such cheerful prisoners, although, for the most part, they are without overcoats, and in the cold blizzard of snow. They were joking with each other and in great good humor because life with all its hardships was dear to them and they had the luck of life.

Prisoners of All Ages.

The prisoners were of all sizes and ages and types. I saw elderly bewhiskered men with big spectacles belonging to the professor tribe and young lads who ought to have been in the German high schools. Some of their faces looked very wizened and small beneath their great shrapnel helmets. Many of them looked ill and starved, but others were tall, stout, hefty fellows, who should have made good fighting men if they had any stomach for the job.

There were many officers standing apart. The Canadians took over 200 of them, among whom were several forward observing officers, very bad tempered with their luck because the men had not told them they were going to bolt and had left them in the front positions. All the officers were disconcerted because of the cheerfulness of the men at being taken. I talked with a few of them. They told me of the horrors of living under the British bombardment. Some of them had been without food for four days because the British gunfire had boxed them in.

"When do you think the war will end?" asked one of them.

"When the English are in Berlin," he answered, and I think he meant that would be a long time. Another officer said: "In two months," and gave no reason for his certainty.

"What about America?" I asked one of them. He shrugged his shoulders and said:

"America can't send an army across the ocean." At this statement the Canadian soldiers standing around laughed loudly and said:

"Don't you believe it, old sport. We have come along to fight you, and the Yankees will do the same."

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday the Canadians had gained the whole of the ridge except the high, strong post on the left of Hill 145, which was captured during the night. The gunfire had helped them by breaking down all the wire, even round Heroes Wood and Counts Wood, where it was very thick and strong. Thelus was wiped utterly off the map. This morning Canadian patrols pushed in the snowstorm through Farbus Wood and established outposts on the railway embankment.

Some of the bravest work was done by forward observation officers, who climbed up the side of Vimy ridge as soon as it was captured and brought the sea of heavy barrage reported back to the artillery all movements seen by them on the country below. In spite of the windy day, British flying men were using the storm.

The aviators signalled to the gunners, who were rushing up their field guns. "Our sixty-pounders," said a Canadian officer, "had the day of their lives." They found many targets. Trains were coming moving in Vimy village, and they hit them. There were troops massing on the sloping ground and they were shattered. There were guns and limbers on the move, and men and horses were killed.

Above all the prisoners taken yesterday by the English, Scottish, and Canadian troops the enemy's losses were frightful, and the scenes behind his lines must have been and still be hideous in their blasted terror. I have not time tonight to tell the full story of the battle of Arras, of all the great fighting on the right, where it was very hard, in Blangy and onward to Feuchy. On this side the Germans fought most fiercely and the British were held up at Chapel redoubt and other strong points until the gunfire knocked out these works and made way for them. Fifty-four guns were taken here on the east side of Arras and today the pursuit of the beaten enemy continues.

HAIG TURNS PIVOT OF HINDENBURG LINE

British Troops Pressing Far Beyond Strongly Fortified Hinge Germans Hoped to Hold.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 10, (via London.)—The British sweep east of Arras today turned the northern pivot of the famous Hindenburg line, and large forces of British troops tonight were pressing far beyond the top of that German barrier, which was prepared after endless months of labor.

The manner in which the British have advanced over scores of German trenches, which the Germans must have believed would protect them indefinitely, has been little short of miraculous. The Germans themselves have been amazed at the audacity of the invaders, and have surrendered with an air of complete mystification.

The success of the attack launched yesterday against some of the strongest sections of the German lines of the entire western front seems to prove the fact that the artillery has finally solved the problem of intrenched warfare. It has taken months and years of preparation, but when the guns were finally massed against the German front they hammered it into submission. It was this hammering which demoralized the German lines on the Somme during the Winter and brought about the recent retirement of the Hindenburg line stretching from Arras southeastward to St. Quentin. Now, the top of this line has been crossed and it is being attacked along the entire distance. The meaning of the airplane activity last week, when the British fliers deliberately set out to clear the air of Germans, has been revealed in the new attacks.

Today the intrepid airmen were covering the advance everywhere, keeping the troops advised of enemy movements and enabling the British artillery to shell every area where concentration appeared to be taking place. The day was anything but ideal for flying. It was blustery from sunrise to sunset, and furious snow squalls were in the air at half-hour intervals. During these the machines were completely submerged by the snow barrage.

Tonight the Canadians triumphantly announced that the famed Vimy Ridge had been cleared of all Germans. Vimy Ridge has been a historic battleground in this war. The country on either side is dotted with graveyards, in which lie tens of thousands of French and German soldiers, who gave up their lives in the fight, either to take or to hold this imposing position. The British, too, have tasted of the bitterness of the battles there, and the Canadians had been holding on to a slender position on the western slope all Winter only by the display of most tenacious courage.

In connection with the new offensive it was determined that Vimy must fall. The ridge positions had been flayed by an incessant bombardment for ten days and nights, when yesterday at dawn the Canadians climbed out of their lowly trenches and began moving toward the top of it. They fought their way from the foot to the crest before midafternoon yesterday; today they swept down the further slope and now dominate the enemy remaining in the Douai plains.

Vimy was one of the vaunted German field fortresses, and the British find it difficult to imagine any "strategical reasons" which would call for giving it up. More than 3,000 Germans in the Vimy garrison, including 100 officers, fell into Canadian hands before sunset last night.

The Canadians did not for a moment underestimate the seriousness of the task before them in taking Vimy. They knew that the artillery had paved the way to success, but were frankly surprised when them saw what the guns had actually done. They found hundreds of Germans holding up their hands over the bodies of their fallen comrades and begging for something to eat. These men said they had been cut off for days from all supplies by the steadiness of the artillery fire. They could not retire, and no relief supply columns from the rear even reached the neighborhood of here the shells had been falling in continuous showers.

Some of the stronger redoubts, manned by machine gun detachments, in which were found men of the highest morale in the German Army, resisted for several hours. But, closing around them during the night, the Canadians silenced all resistance.

The final bombardment had sent most of the German defenders into the deepest of their dougouts, and they did not dare venture out until the British called upon them to surrender, which they did precipitately.

Among the officers captured on the ridge were seven Lieutenant Colonels and also several doctors, who surrendered, with all their staffs. Some of the officers were inclined to be sulky, blaming their predicament on the failure of supports to come up as promised. They were told that the British artillery "had attended to that." Others of the officers were deeply depressed. Hundreds of prisoners taken were found lying in the assembly tunnels, from which they had attempted to reach the front line, but could not emerge on account of the shell fire.

RECORD LONG RANGE FIRING.

British Big Guns Concentrate on German Reinforcements.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 10, (via London.)—Under blinding snow squalls, with intermittent flashes of sunshine, the British pressed their attack against the Germans all along the line from a point south of Cambrai to the vicinity of Lens.

Yesterday's fighting and gains far surpassed the first days of the battle of the Somme last July. The Canadians today command the Vimy Ridge and are reported to be well beyond it at some points. More villages were captured today in the direction of Cambrai, and the fighting there is intense.

Clearing weather yesterday afternoon permitted the airplanes to detect German trains moving toward the rail head, apparently for a counterattack on Vimy Ridge. This fact was reported to the artillery, and all long-range guns for ten miles around were concentrated suddenly on the indicated spot in what probably constituted a new record for long-distance barrage fire with heavy guns. Thus the plans for a counterattack were absolutely destroyed before the reserve troops could detrain.

The British casualties have been light, a fact which is due largely to the splendid artillery covering. Most of the casualties are slight wounds.

Men who are walking back to the hospital stations from the forward-moving front give glowing accounts of how the Germans are being "done" everywhere. After being bandaged hurriedly in the forward dressing posts the wounded men return whistling or singing in high spirts.

The crowded cages for prisoners at corps and division headquarters have been a source of greatest interest to the Tommies who are awaiting their turn at the front. They gather about the outer circle of barbed wire and converse with Germans who are able to speak English. Even in this third year of the war waiters from London hotels who are captured anxiously inquire how things are going there and if the Zeppelins left any visible signs of the city. Loud laughter rings about the cages at some of these queries, and the replies of the Tommies cause laughter in turn within the cages. The prisoners toss out water bottles, which the British refill and fling back. There is also a lively exchange of souvenirs.

MOST SUCCESSFUL BATTLE.

British Critics Compare Arras Drive to First Days on the Somme.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11.—Accumulating accounts of the battle of Arras impress the commentators here with the conviction that it probably was the most successful operation on a great scale yet carried out by the British during the war, being the only one in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. The critics compare it with the offensive on the Somme last July, of which one of the commentators says:

"We failed on one-third of the front attacked and on the other two-thirds obtained a number of very important but imperfectly connected successes, which it took some days to link into a continuous advance. The prisoners on the first day were 2,000, and after three days they numbered 4,300, while the British casualties were exceedingly heavy.

"On the other hand, Monday's advance was complete and continuous. The attack was nowhere baffled, and the casualties were proportionately so light that the spearpoint of the attacking force was not materially blunted. Everything went in accordance with the program and with nice precision. * * * The perfected tactical method practiced by the French at Verdun last October-December and by the British on the Ancre and at Arras—a method which enabled the strongest field fortresses to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders—did not exist in its present form in July.

"It is a new factor, slowly brought into birth, but of tremendous significance for fighting for occupied land."

It is held here that if the advance could be continued at Monday's speed it would result in an almost crushing blow for the Germans. But the military critics deprecate the expectations that it can be continued indefinitely, and predict violent counterattacks with large reserves, which they say the Germans have ready.

KING CONGRATULATES HAIG.

George V. Makes Particular Mention of the Canadians' Exploit.

LONDON, April 10.—King George sent the following message today to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British armies on the western front:

"The whole empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have taken part in this splendid achievement."

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COL. ROOSEVELT SEES PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

others, like Senator Lodge, who dropped in for advice and counsel.

Developments of this kind had Washington gossipping tonight of a movement toward a coalition of forces which might well end any effectual effort at partisanship by certain factions which have tended to worry the Administration in the fulfillment of its plans. It was even hinted that it might well form in the end part of a movement which would find the Administration calling upon prominent Republicans to enter the war councils for the general welfare of the country.

There were few critics and many who had words of praise for the Colonel because of his action in coming to Washington to speak at first hand his praise of the President's war message, and his readiness to do his part to carry it out. What effect his visit may have had upon his hope of raising a division for active service was a mooted question. The Colonel came from his talk with the President smiling, and apparently satisfied with what had taken place. The White House remained silent, but it became known that no decision, either in favor of or against the Colonel's cherished desire, had been made. Those were not lacking, however, who felt that ultimately, if troops were sent abroad, the Colonel would be with them.

Colonel Roosevelt put in what he termed a middling lively day. From the moment he swept up to the White House, soon after 11 o'clock, to keep an appointment made by telephone, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, until the last of the conferences at the Longworth home, he knew not a moment's rest.

The Colonel was greeted at the White House by Secretary Tumulty, and if there was any but the warmest feeling between them there was no evidence of it. Mr. Tumulty received a hearty slap on the back as an evidence of good-fellowship, and, with a smile, hurried to announce the visitor. Several of the old-time employes, who were there when the Colonel was President, surrounded him and exchanged greetings. Then, smiling broadly, he disappeared indoors for the interview.

During the forty-five minutes of the talk word got around of the identity of the President's visitor, and when the Colonel appeared on the steps he found at least thirty newspaper men awaiting him, while a crowd of perhaps 200 persons lined up along the fence which shuts the White House grounds from the casual visitor. While Mr. Tumulty listened closely, making now and then a suggestion, which was accepted without the slightest hesitation, Colonel Roosevelt dictated this statement:

"I came on desiring to see the President personally and reiterate what I had said about his message and to lay before him in detail and explain just what I desire to have his direction to do in the case of the division, and why it was my earnest hope and belief that it would be well that he should authorize me to raise such a division to be sent as part of any expeditionary force to France at an early moment. The division and myself, of course, would be put under the command of whoever was at the head of the expeditionary force.

"As I have said, I wished to lay the plan of the division somewhat in detail before the President. The President received me with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and, doubtless, in his own good time will come to a decision.

"I am heart and soul for the proposal of the Administration for universal obligatory military training and service. I would favor it if it were for 3,000,000 men. You can call it conscription if you wish, and I would say, 'Yes.'

"The division that I ask permission to raise would be raised exclusively among men who would not be taken under the conscription system. They would either be over 25 or of the excepted classes, and they would eagerly enlist to go to the front. Otherwise they could not be expected to leave those dependent upon them.

"I have been in communication with Secretary Baker, but do not intend to call upon him. I expect to see Messrs. Willard, Coffin, and Rosenwald and expect to see the Chairmen and leading minority members of the Military Committees of the House and Senate."

With that the Colonel waved a hand to the newspaper men and turned to greet captain White House employes whom he knew years ago. One of them was Wilson Jackson, a negro messenger, who began service at the White House during Roosevelt's Administration.

"Hello, Jack! I'm mighty glad to see you," was the Colonel's vigorous welcome.

"Glad to see you, Mr. ex-President," replied the negro, his face one great, expansive smile.

"Jack played with my children once," Mr. Roosevelt commented. "Now they have children of their own."

Next came Policeman William F. Terry, who belonged to the Fifth Cavalry before he joined the White House squad.

"Officers in Bill's regiment bought the horses for the Rough Riders in '98," shouted Colonel Roosevelt gleefully, and "Bill" smiled and saluted. By the time the Colonel's automobile passed the White House gates, where the suffrage pickets flaunted their big yellow banners, everyone about the grounds was in the best of humor.

At the Longworth home Mr. Roosevelt found several guests awaiting him. To the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs he spoke at length of his proposed division, and urged wholehearted support of the President's war program. He explained with the greatest care that the raising of his proposed division would not interfere with the provisions of the Army bill for universal military service, and that his object in requesting permission to raise it as part of an expeditionary force was to get the American flag planted at the front at the earliest moment possible. He let the leaders know that he backed the war measure to the utmost.

What the Colonel wanted was an addition to the Army bill, and it was said tonight that such an addition was at least being contemplated as a result of the arguments which had been presented. As suggested, it would provide for the raising of a division along the lines of the bill of 1898, which covered the enlistment of volunteer regiments for the Philippines. Such a step was not considered necessary, but advisable, from the viewpoint or those who are with the Colonel in his plans.

Colonel Roosevelt made arrangements to set before the officials with whom he conferred the details of his plan in writing after his return to New York. He will take up each point that he has made and also explain his reasons for believing that an American army should be placed without delay on the firing line.

In Congress today Senator Lodge introduced a bill to return to Colonel Roosevelt the $40,000 cash Nobel Peace Prize which the Colonel gave to the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace while President. The money has been insufficient to carry out the purposes of the foundation. Colonel Roosevelt got the prize for ending the war between Japan and Russia.

WANTS ROOSEVELT SENT.

Watterson Says It Would Be an Inspiring Spectacle to the World.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Under the caption, "Red Blood Versus Red Tape," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"The proposal of Theodore Roosevelt to enlist in the world's army of freedom and go to one of the fronts in Europe leading a body of American soldiers may not be well received by the wind as the melodramatic performance of a man who has a positive genius for the spectacular. It should be considered very seriously. Men are reached equally through their imagination and their patriotism, and except for the sympathetic and emotional in man there would be no armies.

"We learn from the national capital that, although Theodore Roosevelt's plan of raising a division of American volunteers for service in France is not regarded as practical by the General Staff of the Army, there is a general belief that President Wilson will avail himself of the ex-President's offer of service in some form or other before hostilities have got well under way.

"The President is known to be deeply impressed with the manner in which Colonel Roosevelt has thrown all partisan feeling to the winds, and friends of the Administration say that any assistance which the White House can consistently give to the Roosevelt plan for raising volunteers will be given.

"Colonel Roosevelt can raise more troops and quicker than any other man. He could raise his division and have it ready to go while Congress and the Army Staff were getting the draft machinery started.

"The appearance of an ex-President of the United States carrying the Star-Spangled Banner over a body of American soldiers to the battlefront in Flanders will glorify us as will nothing else. It will electrify the world. In fancy we can see this sublime spectacle circling around the Arch of Stars and marching down the Champs Elysées, up through the Rue Royale, and passing the Madeleine, out the Boulevards to the Column of July, thence to the front, by that time let us hope across the Rhine.

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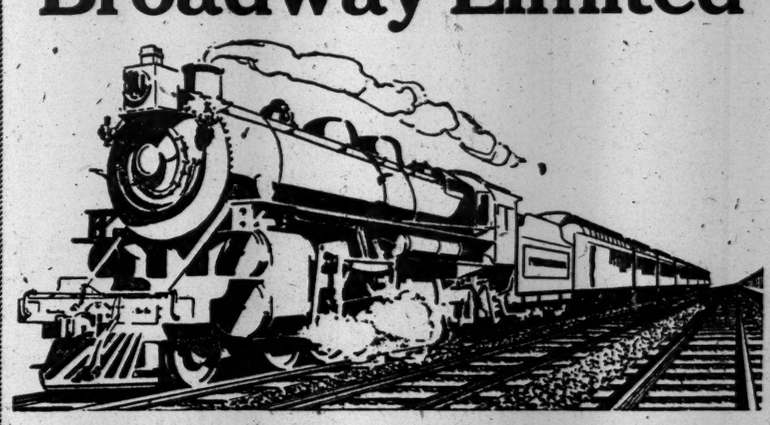

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Mirror (at right), tan pigskin case, suede lining, metal service mirror (hole for hanging) 4 x 5¼ inches..... $2.00
Initials stamped, extra, 25c.

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Garters (at left), for men, of tan pigskin, adjusted by strap, quickly unfastened by catch and buckle; metal parts of gold plate. When ordering mention leg measurement above calf..... ...$1.00
Key case (at right), tan pigskin, straps for 6 keys, fitting into pocket, cleansable celluloid slate for indexing keys.....$2.00
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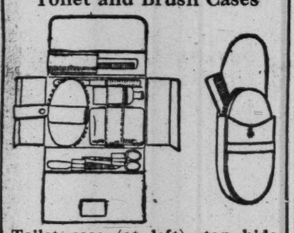

Toilet case (at left), tan hide leather; ebony military brush, comb, nickel soap box, tooth powder bottle, tooth brush and guard, nail scissors, file. Size 7 x 5 x 1¼ inches folded....$7.75
Brush case (at right), tan hide leather, 5x3 inches; black ebony military brush, comb....$3.00
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COUNTRY IN DANGER, RUSSIA'S NEW SLOGAN

Government Calls on Nation to Prepare for Great Blow Planned by Central Powers.

WEAKENED BY OLD REGIME

Policy of Territorial Gains by War Renounced — Will Subjugate and Humiliate No One.

PETROGRAD, April 10.—The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation directing attention to the grave danger of a German effort to deliver a decisive blow at Russia and the necessity of immediately concentrating all of Russia's forces for the defeat of the enemy. The proclamation reads:

"Having examined the military situation the Russian Government, in the name of duty and country, has decided to tell the people directly and openly the whole truth.

"The régime which now has been overthrown left the defense of the country in a badly disorganized condition. By its culpable inaction and its inept measures it introduced disorganization into our finances, into provisioning, and the transport and supply of munitions to the army. It weakened the whole of our economic organization.

"The Provisional Government with the active co-operation of the whole nation will devote all its energies to repair the serious consequences of the old régime. The blood of many sons of the fatherland has been shed freely in the course of these two and a half long years of war, but the country still is capable of a powerful blow at the enemy, who occupies whole territories of our State and is now—in the days of the birth of Russian liberty—threatening us with a new and decisive thrust.

"The defense, cost what it may of our national patrimony, and the deliverance of the country from the enemy who invades our borders constitute the capital and the vital problem before our warriors, who are defending the liberty of the people in close union with our allies.

"The Government deems it to be its right duty to declare now that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations, at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories, but that its object is to establish a durable peace on the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

"The Russian nation does not lust after the strengthening of its power abroad at the expense of other nations. Its aim is not to subjugate or humiliate any one. In the name of the higher principles of equity it has removed the chains which weighed upon the Polish people. But the Russian nation will not allow its fatherland to come out of the great struggle humiliated and weakened in its vital forces. These principles will constitute the basis of the foreign policy of the Provisional Government, which will carry out unfailingly the popular will and safeguard the rights of our fatherland while observing the engagements entered into with our allies.

"The Provisional Government of free Russia has no right to hide the truth. The State is in danger. Every effort must be made to have it let the country respond to the truth when it is told, not by sterile depressions and not by discouragement, but by unanimous vigor, with a view to creating a united national will.

"This will give us new strength for the struggle and will procure our salvation. In this hour of rude trial let the whole country find in itself strength to consolidate the liberty won and to devote itself to untiring labor for the welfare of free Russia.

"The Provisional Government, which has given its solemn oath to serve the people, is firmly confident that with the general and unanimous support of each one and all, it will itself be able to do its duty to its country to the end.

"LVOFF.

"President of the Council."

M. Lvoff's proclamation, where it touches on the aims of the Russian nation as being against strengthening its power abroad at the expense of other nations—their subjugation or humiliation—may abrogate the agreement of the Allies made in April, 1915, by which Great Britain, France, and Italy reluctantly consented that Russia was to have political dominion over the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and Bosporus, with a littoral on each side.

The text of this agreement has never been made known, but it has been referred to by responsible Ministers in the Duma, the French Chamber of Deputies, and the House of Commons.

KRONSTADT READY FOR FOE.

Fortress Expects German Naval Attack When Finland Gulf Is Ice Free.

KRONSTADT, April 8, (via London, April 10.)—Kronstadt is feverishly preparing to repel an expected German naval attack when the Gulf of Finland is free of ice. A correspondent of The Associated Press reached the famous island fastness by traveling over the vast ice waste which separates it from the mainland, and found the garrison working night and day in anticipation of the long-predicted assault.

The fortress is entirely controlled by a council elected by the troops, which is unanimously resolved to defend Russian freedom and territory to the last. The council is equally resolute against fighting for the annexation of foreign territory. One member of the council said that as long as Germany was unwilling to abandon its plans of annexation, there was nothing to do but fight. He said that everything possible had been done to put the defenses of the fortress in first-class order, and that they were as strong today as ever.

An impressive sight is offered the visitor to Kronstadt from the walls after dark. At every half mile along the tracks across the ice bonfires flare, and in their gleam the red flag of the revolution can be seen faintly waving. Around the fires the revolutionary soldiers chant the new revolutionary hymn and cheer for the coming of the Russian Republic.

LONDON, April 10.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports that the new Governor General of Finland, Fedor Roditcheff, denounced Russian peace advocates in an address before the Congress of the Constitutional Democrats, the party which he formerly led in the Duma. Governor Roditcheff, after referring to the sacrifices made at Gallipoli for Russia, by France and England, said:

"In Petrograd there is a body of bold persons which dares to speak of peace in the name of the people. But the people themselves are silent. Our duty toward the Provisional Government is to raise our voices and say: 'Russia is with you. Yield to nothing which concerns her requirements and interests.'"

RUSSIAN LABOR NOW SETTLING DOWN

President of Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies Explains the Situation.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—"Russia's national watchword must be union—front and rear." This declaration was made today by M. Tcheidse, Socialist member of the Duma and President of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, and he had special reference to the widespread strike movement, which, until the last few days, appeared to threaten the supply of Russia's army and civilian population.

M. Sokolovsky, a Duma member of the Council, made a statement after investigating labor and factory conditions in the Narva quarter in which he says:

"The conflicts are being allayed and the number of men at work is steadily increasing. All recognized labor organizations, our Council, the official Social Democratic Party, and the Duma Labor Commission are doing their best to prevent trouble. The Duma Labor Commission has gone from factory to factory in an endeavor to persuade the employes to come to an agreement.

"As a result, in large private factories the trouble with the men has been settled, or is being settled; in small private workshops, which are outside the employers' organizations, the eight-hour day has been refused to the men, and therefore strikes are general. The large State workshops present the hardest problems. Formerly these shops were subjected to despotism and military violence, and strikers were punished by being sent to the front. The Directors at first found it hard to accept the new conditions, but they have now granted the eight-hour day, and the men are returning to work."

SOME LABORITES FOR PEACE.

Send Committee to Negotiate with Germany an End of War.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times, dated Sunday, says that a committee of labor deputies has published a series of resolutions, "revealing a desire to insure the defeat of the Russian Army and a dishonorable peace."

The dispatch says that the delegates have formed a committee to open direct negotiations with the Germans and are sending a deputation to Stockholm for this purpose.

The Labor Deputies further demand control of messages sent to the foreign press by the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, and their program includes propaganda among the Russian masses with a view to ending the war, which, they say, benefits only the bourgeoisie.

Another demand is that military operations be controlled by committees of the soldiers.

TAKE EX-CZAR'S PROPERTY.

All Estates and Investments Are Transferred to Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11.—The Russian provisional Government, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has issued an order directing the transference to the respective Ministers concerned of the estates, buildings, mines, factories, and investments belonging to the former Emperor Nicholas.

RUSSIAN RADICAL DETAINED.

Trotzky and Seven Others Taken Off Steamship at Halifax.

Leon Trotzky, Russian journalist and one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement of 1905, who sailed from New York for Russia on March 27 to take part in the new régime, was taken, with seven of his followers, from the steamer at Halifax at the direction of the British authorities and placed in a detention camp in Nova Scotia.

One of the prisoners wrote to a friend in New York, who gave out the letter for publication yesterday. The Novy Mir, a Russian newspaper published at 77 St. Mark's Place, to which Trotzky contributed while in this country, has made an unsuccessful attempt to get into telegraphic communication with the journalist. Last night the Novy Mir cabled to the Russian Minister of Justice invoking his aid in freeing the imprisoned men. The letter said in part:

"The British military authorities found that we, a group of Russian Socialists, are very dangerous for the cause of the Allies. They took us off the ship and sent us to the internment camp at Arlhert, Nova Scotia, where war prisoners are held. We protested and refused to leave the ship, but they carried us out by force."

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SHIPPING IS NOW OUR BIG PROBLEM

Continued from Page 1.

paign to isolate England is that of furnishing crews to man the vessels. Officials, however, believe that the International Seamen's Union can be depended on to meet the demand, and that its members from all of the Entente nations, as well as from the United States, will rally loyally to man the new ships. Although it is realized that the United States alone cannot immediately furnish enough trained sailors, it is believed that co-operation between the United States and the allied powers will take care of the need. The experience of the shipping companies now engaged in running the submarine blockade has demonstrated the readiness of seamen to volunteer for the work.

There is no disposition on the part of the Administration officials in charge of the shipping program to minimize the seriousness of the German menace to shipping. It is realized that German submarines are now sinking more freighters than are being built, and that submarine crews are constantly growing in effectiveness as they gain experience. They are confident, however, that with the German steamers, some of which probably will be in service in two months as a beginning, and the development of the new wooden merchant marine, the first vessels of which probably will be turned out by October, the United States can keep the situation well in hand.

While the present view of the Administration seems to favor the idea of reimbursing the owners of the privately owned German vessels now in American hands, this question has not been definitely settled, and probably will not be until further investigation into their legal status has been made. This investigation will in no way interfere with their immediate use, however. It is known that several influential members of the Cabinet, as well as leading members of Congress, are in favor of abrogating all existing treaties with Germany and confiscating these ships outright, on the ground that Germany has already voided the treaties of 1799 and 1828, which stand in the way of confiscation, by her own acts in violation of them.

May Exempt Real Producers.

One of the matters discussed by the Cabinet today was the question of exemption from military service of young men employed in vital industries. It has been definitely decided that all youths of military age who are employed in the production of the necessities of life should be admitted to this exemption. The immunity will not apply to those who are engaged in the manufacture of products which can be regarded as luxuries.

While shipping plans are being rushed the Government is continuing its study of the problem of food supply, both for the United States and for the Entente Allies. The shortage of the wheat crop is causing some concern. It may seriously cripple America's ability to export wheat. Franklin D. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has plans under way to put under cultivation by the end of the year approximately 1,000,000 acres of land included in the public domain. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, has made arrangements to place at the nation's disposal all the public lands included in the Indian reservations not now being utilized. Secretary Houston is now in the West holding a series of conferences on the food problem with representatives of the producers and distributers.

The food problem was the chief question considered today at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society, and President Wilson sent a message to the society emphasizing the seriousness of the problem.

May Take Coastwise Fleet.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Government is seriously considering the advisability of requisitioning a part or all of the fleet of American vessels engaged in the Atlantic coastwise trade, some of which are owned and operated by railroad interests. Problems connected with the sudden shifting to the railroads of the seaboard section of the burden of traffic, at present carried by the coastwise vessels, are under consideration by the Council of National Defense.

The Administration considers that the problem of providing additional oceangoing vessels to carry food and other supplies to Europe and possibly later to transport troops is one of the most pressing questions facing the Government. It is receiving the personal attention of President Wilson and several members of the Cabinet, as well as members of the Shipping Board and the Council of National Defense.

While no formal announcement has been made on the question, it is understood that in general German vessels in American ports belonging to the German Government will be confiscated outright, while those belonging to private individuals will be paid for at the end of the war. The Administration will act only in strict accordance with international law.

Legislation may be necessary to permit the Government to make use of the German vessels, but little delay on that score is expected.

One of the reasons for providing quickly ships for service on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic is the shortage of hemp needed in the manufacture of binding twine, which is necessary for the harvesting of crops next Summer and Fall. Large quantities of hemp are awaiting shipment from the Philippines because of the lack of vessels.

Twenty-three German vessels are swinging idly at their moorings in Philippine harbors, and one of them, the Princess Alice, can be made seaworthy in three weeks. The Insular Bureau of the War Department has been informed that unless the hemp is shipped within the next few weeks it cannot be manufactured into twine in time for this year's harvest.

Should the proposal to take over a part of the Atlantic coastwise fleet be adopted, radical revision of present traffic and transportation facilities on the seaboard probably will result. One of the chief questions involved is whether the railroads, at present carrying a burden far beyond their normal capacity, will be able to take care of the added traffic.

One of the chief fleets of railroad-owned coastwise vessels is that of the Southern Pacific Railway, consisting of more than twenty vessels, plying between New York and Gulf ports.

RAILWAY HEADS TO CONFER.

Go to Washington to Discuss War Transportation Problems.

A delegation of railroad executives headed by Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, left New York last night for Washington to attend a meeting of railroad Presidents, called to consider problems of transportation in connection with the war.

Francis H. Sisson, Assistant Chairman of the Advisory Committee, said that the committee had no knowledge of plans of the Government to take over certain steamship lines for operation during the war. A report from Washington yesterday stated that such a step was being considered.

RUSSIA WANTS TRAINS AND SHIPS FROM US

Builds Hopes on America's New Status as an Ally, Professor Bakhmetieff Says.

PETROGRAD, April 9, (via London, April 10.)—The Russian revolution and the entrance of the United States into the war can hardly fail to shake the determination and courage of the German people, and undoubtedly will bring the end of the war nearer, in the opinion of Professor Boris Bakhmetieff, Vice Minister of Trade and Industry, as expressed today to The Associated Press. Professor Bakhmetieff said he saw a tremendous advantage to Russia in the action of the American Congress, not alone morally, but financially and materially.

"Our industry," said the Minister, emphasizing the fact that he was speaking strictly in his personal capacity, "requires rolling stock and tonnage. We lost the opportunity to purchase the former last year, and now we are informed that deliveries cannot be made before 1918. It occurs to me that it may be possible, now that America has become an ally, that Rusia's needs may be removed from the sphere of a purely commercial transaction, and that a portion of the deliveries now contracted for in America can be turned over to Russia. We might also reasonably hope to reap benefit from some of the German tonnage which has fallen into the hands of the United States. In this way America could be extremely helpful."

The declaration of war, said M. Bakhmetieff, eradicated the long-standing suspicion in the Russian mind that the United States not only was not neutral but was anti-Ally, and particularly anti-Russian.

"When I left Russia in 1915," M. Bakhmetieff continued, "Russians generally were inclined to view the attitude of the United States toward the warring nations with great suspicion, to say the least. President Wilson's efforts to bring about peace were pointed out as not being favorable to the Entente Allies, but to Germany. The wisdom of his course, which has long been apparent to me, is now clearly seen by all Russians. Those who doubted his honesty of purpose at that time are now convinced."

Our Spring and Summer Furs

—provide elegant genuine and imitation furs.

Jap Kolinsky Stoles, Capes or Collarettes, $34.75 to $125.00

Kolinsky Marmot—Ideal Summer fur. An imitation in color and softness of genuine Kolinsky. *Shoulder Scarfs, $5.95 to $8.95 Wide Stoles, $14.75 and $24.75*

(*Second Floor*)

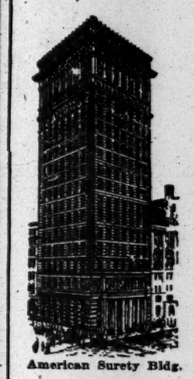
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO "THE HOME OF TRUTH"
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th Street Lex. to 3d Ave.

Government Contract Bonds

The American Surety Company of New York invites the attention of contractors and manufacturers to its exceptional facilities for the prompt issuance of bonds required in connection with contracts to furnish supplies to the United States Government.

It has maintained for this purpose during the past six years a

FEDERAL BOND BUREAU
in the
Southern Building, Corner 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.


American Surety Bldg.

This Bureau is a highly efficient organization of trained men, who devote their entire time to this work. It is under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, who was formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department, and who as such supervised for many years practically all of the Government's bonding business, except in the Post Office Department.

This Company desires to expedite the closing of contracts and the issuance of bonds on Government awards in every way that it consistently can; and with this object in view it tenders the services of its FEDERAL BOND BUREAU to bidders who are eligible for its suretyship.

These services include the giving of notice to contractors and manufacturers of the Government's calls for bids; the furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications; attendance at bid openings; the preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been previously given; and advice by wire of awards made.

The services of the Bureau may be obtained through the Company's Home Office or any of its Branch Offices.

American Surety Co.
of New York
(Founded 1884)
Home Office: 100 Broadway
Telephone, Rector 9525
189 Montague St., Brooklyn Telephone Main 1450
Forth Branch Offices and Over 13,000 Agencies Elsewhere in the United States.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Another Extraordinary Dress Sale

For Today, Wednesday

225 Silk Afternoon Dresses

Also Serge Dresses

An additional accumulation from our regular stock, all this season's models.

About 225 Women's and Misses' Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin and combinations.

Also High Cost Serge Dresses

Regular 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00 Values

Reduced to 15.00

None Sent C. O. D. No Approvals. No Exchanges.

"Your Watch Is Your Time Table"

A Matter of Preference

By the use of a fine judgment and discrimination thousands of experienced travellers, more and more every month, prefer to journey to PHILADELPHIA by the hourly trains over the

New Jersey Central

To Philadelphia means Comfort, Courtesy, Convenience and Cleanliness

A complete equipment is provided for comfort and safety—rock-ballasted road, smooth riding cars, courteous attendance, and a remarkable absence of the customary smoke, dirt and dust—the route of rare refinements.

Special Dollar Dinner
Patrons are particularly pleased with the Dollar Dinner served on the 5 and 6 o'clock trains each way between New York and Philadelphia—a feast of plenty served with a fine sense of nicety and daintiness.

Every Hour On the Hour
Fast trains leave "Every Hour On the Hour," Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days, and 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.40 P. M. and hourly from 1 P. M. to 11.00 P. M., Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M.
Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Hard Coal—No Smoke—No Tunnels

NEW YORK HITS A MINE; IS SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

to discharge the cargo so as to enable the steamer to go into dry dock as early as possible.

The New York struck a submerged mine and the explosion shook the vessel from stem to stern. Orders were at once given to every person to don a lifebelt. The crew behaved splendidly, but the vessel began to take in water rapidly. The bulkheads were closed promptly, but in a short time there were many feet of water in the forehold.

Minor Injuries to Seamen.

In the launching of the small boats some of the crew suffered minor injuries, and when the boats had been launched there was extreme danger from the possibility of coming in contact with the revolving screws of the New York, which, owing to the fact that the vessel was down by the head, were partly out of water. By the energetic work of the men at the oars this danger was averted.

Nearby vessels quickly responded to the wireless calls, and a small steamer was the first to pick up the occupants of the boats, who had been afloat only half an hour. When landed late tonight many of the passengers showed signs of their trying experience. Some of the women were suffering from extreme nervousness and from exposure, and several of them spent the night at hotels here under the care of physicians. A few were still wearing lifebelts and insisted on carrying them away as souvenirs.

The crew stayed on the ship and brought her in. Divers are already at work examining the hull, but the extent of the damage is not believed to have been very great.

Ten-foot Hole Torn in Hull.

One of the ship's officers told The Associated Press that the mine struck the No. 4 hold, just below the saloon, tearing a hole about ten feet in diameter in the side of the steamer, but not breaking into the other holds.

"We were convinced," said this officer, "that it was a small German mine—the type dropped by German submarines, which contain only about 150 pounds of trinitrotoluol—or it would have torn a much larger hole in our ship. Submarines are unable to drop large mines, such as are placed by regular mine layers. The only effect of the explosion noticeable outside of Hold 4 was large chunks of metal which had been blown up through the hold to the upper decks. A big mine would have blown a hole half way up through the ship."

Other officers said they were able to confirm that the only important damage done was to the No. 4 hold, but that the New York would have to be drydocked before they would be able to ascertain fully the extent of the damage to the cargo. It is believed the drydocking and repairing will lay the New York up for about a month.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Consul Washington at Liverpool reporting the incident to the State Department today said:

"The American liner New York struck a mine at 7:40 last night, five miles off Liverpool bar. Company reports passengers landed at Liverpool except four who are still on the ship. No casualties. Vessel proceeded under her own steam, and is now (1 o'clock this morning) entering her dock."

PASSENGERS REACH LONDON.

R. H. Gamble Says New York's Crew Lost Their Heads Completely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11.—The passengers from the New York arrived in London yesterday afternoon, looking fit and well. One woman, who was obliged to spend the entire night on a pilot boat, suffered a good deal from cold, but the others were inclined to chaff Captain Sytor, a Belgian skipper who was torpedoed on March 6 in a steamer and picked up after two or three hours in an open boat by the British steamer Tamarack, only to meet calamity again after he made his way to New York from Bermuda and shipped for home.

Until Monday night the voyage was principally noteworthy for its roughness. A number of firemen were seasick, and poor time was made. News of the declaration of war between the United States and Germany was received by wireless when three days out. The passengers hailed it with much quiet gratification, but no noisy celebration.

The passengers in the saloon had just finished dinner on Monday evening when there was a tremendous shock. A mine had bumped into the vessel forward of the deckhouse, about under the foremast, on the port side.

"We knew at once what it was," said R. H. Gamble, who was on his way to join the American Ambulance in France. "The ship quivered for a couple of minutes, I should think, and dishes and knives leaped on the table. Every one ran on deck, but there was no confusion among the passengers. I cannot say as much for the crew, who seemed to lose their heads and rushed for the boats without any discipline. I want, though, to say a very strong word for Chief Officer Lewis. He took command of the deck, as of course Captain Roberts had to stick to the bridge, and with his revolver he kept the crew in some kind of order. The stewards were all right, however, and brought us blankets and overcoats, although I left the ship with only a thin suit on. Two stewardesses, too, behaved magnificently. One of them had been in the Titanic disaster."

Mr. Gamble continued:

"Although with the shock of the explosion and the cloud of smoke dust blown out of the ventilators seemed bad enough, we were only in a few fathoms of water, and if we had sung our upper works would have been above water. Captain Roberts showed excellent judgment. The boats were lowered to the level of the promenade deck and all the passengers got aboard. While this was being done the ship was still under way, and I was told by one of the officers that the mine had smashed open Hold No. 4 and caved in one compartment, but they hoped the bulkheads would stand. We proceeded slowly, and as there did not seem to be any danger some of us got out of the boats on to the deck again.

By this time a couple of patrol or pilot boats and the Isle of Man excursion boat, filled with a holiday crowd, had come up and the Captain, I suppose, fearing the bulkhead might give way, decided to transfer us to these other vessels. It was a long, difficult job with a high sea running, but we had only a very little way to go to the rescue ships and it was done quite safely. Then Captain Roberts made his way under his own steam into the Mersey.

With Mr. Gamble was John M. Curtis of New York, and he described the transfer from the liner into one of the pilot boats.

"There were no officers and only three men in our lifeboat," he said, "and two of these started whimpering and were quite useless. Gamble took command and steered with an oar at the stern, and the passengers in the boat and the women behaved splendidly.

"We were riding so light and the waves were so high—I reckon fifteen feet—that we had anything but a pleasant time. The great danger was that we should get swept into the propellor of the New York. On the pilot boat they told us afterward they made quite certain we should be swamped."

"It took us about half an hour to get alongside the pilot boat, which was in charge of a British naval officer, and I must say the way that little crawt was handled to bring us alongside was a beautiful thing to watch."

Captain Sytor was sure the New York had been damaged by a torpedo and not by a mine. He said two or three of the passengers had seen the wake of a torpedo.

STRAY MINE HIT NEW YORK?

Suggestion That One Laid by Tramp Escaped Trawlers—U-Boats Sunk.

Persons recently arrived from England confirmed yesterday the report that a Norwegian tramp steamship, with her hold filled with German mines, some of which were planted near Holyhead, was captured near the mouth of the River Mersey several days before the American liner St. Louis passed there. The steamship was taken into port, where she is now under the charge of the navy officials, and the crew of fifteen men were sent to a military prison in the north of England.

The same persons asserted that during the week ended March 31 seventeen submarines were captured or sunk near the British coasts. This was done chiefly by combs filled with "T. N. T." dropped from motor chasers, which compelled the undersea fighters to come up.

Those who told about the mines laid by the Norwegian tramp said that trawlers were sent along the Welsh coast and north toward Greenock to gather up the mines, but suggested that it was, no doubt, one of them which had drifted out into the Irish Sea that damaged the American liner New York on Monday.

Incoming transatlantic passengers told of seeing at noon on March 28, about 100 miles west of the Irish Coast, a submarine rise to the surface about four miles away. The Captain, who was on the bridge of their vessel, ordered the gun at the stern ready for firing, but the undersea craft submerged. Half an hour later the passengers saw a small freight steamship destroyed by shell fire. Her crew got away in two lifeboats.

The New York, which was the third armed liner to leave this port, sailed for Liverpool on March 31 with fifty-eight passengers, of whom seven were American citizens, 2,500 sacks of mail, and 3,400 tons of cargo. She is commanded by Captain William J. Roberts and has a crew of 234 men, including 144 Americans. There was also a naval crew to look after the guns.

MINNESOTA SAFE.

Armed American Freighter Has Arrived at a British Port.

Information was received here yesterday of the safe arrival of the 22,000-ton American freighter Minnesota at a British port. She left New York on March 25, armed and carrying a naval crew, and met strong easterly gales on her way across the Atlantic. It was her maiden trip. On board were 118 American citizens.

OLD NAMES FOR NEW SHIPS.

Constitution and Constellation Among Those Chosen for Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Daniels today announced that the five battle cruisers now under construction will be named the Constitution, Constellation, Saratoga, Lexington, and Ranger, after historic vessels of the United States Navy.

The original Constitution, now at the Boston Navy Yard, will be renamed the Old Constitution. The Constellation, now at Newport as a training ship, will be known as the Old Constellation. The name of the present cruiser Saratoga, formerly the New York, will be changed to that of the third city of New York State, Rochester. There is no Lexington now on the navy list, the new Lexington will be the fourth of that name in the navy. The present Ranger is a small vessel, built in 1876, and has been used largely in surveying.

ACCUSED BY GOVERNMENT.

Prisoner Charged with Violating President's Proclamation.

A man describing himself as Frank Miller, newspaperman, of 249 West 128th Street, was arrested by the Federal authorities last night and charged with violating the President's proclamation. He was locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station. No details of the charge were given out.

Two hundred and forty-nine West 128th Street is a boarding house. The landlady said she had only one male boarder and that his name is not Miller.

Crocker

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

Mourning House — 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

The House of Gidding

PRESENTS A SERVICE THAT REGISTERS ALL THE QUALIFICATIONS USUALLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE PRIVATE DRESSMAKER OR THE CUSTOM TAILOR—AND IN ADDITION TO THIS, AFFORDS THE MUCH-APPRECIATED PRIVILEGE OF SEEING YOURSELF IN THE FINISHED GARMENT BEFORE YOUR SELECTION IS MADE—MOREOVER, IT PRESENTS THE WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY OF SELECTING FROM AMERICA'S GREATEST COLLECTION OF AUTHENTIC MODES ARRANGED FOR *IMMEDIATE WEAR*, THUS ELIMINATING THE LABORIOUS PROCESS OF ATTENDING TO TOO MUCH DETAIL.

BUT FOR SHE WHO PREFERS THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE DETAILED MAKING OF HER SUIT OR GOWN, WE MAINTAIN A WELL-ORGANIZED CUSTOM TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

5th Avenue at 46th Street — *New York*

Saks-Made Apparel for Chauffeurs

Is full of character and individuality.

¶ By making Saks' motor garments ourselves we know that our styles are individual; that the fabric is of the best obtainable and that you get maximum value at minimum cost—the usual profit of the middleman going into the tailoring and the fabric.

Suits & Overcoats, $25 to $50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Wear Department

(FIRST FLOOR)

is making a special feature of

MEN'S GOLF SUITS

at $25.00

The Suits consist of Norfolk-style coats, made with wide inverted plaits and bellows pockets, and either knickerbockers or long trousers. Fancy tweeds and homespuns of excellent quality, in tan, brown, gray or green mixtures, have been used for making them, and the tailoring has been most carefully done.

There is also an interesting assortment of

MEN'S SPORTS COATS

made of cheviots, homespuns, tweeds, gabardines, poplins and knitted fabrics (including both American and imported textiles) at prices ranging from

$10.00 to $25.00

MEN'S IMPORTED GOLF & SPORTS HOSE

are shown in the new Spring stock in many smart, attractive styles and color effects,

at 2.25 per pair and upward

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* — West 43rd Street

A Very Unusual Offering

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,

Misses' Tailored Suits

Of Men's Wear Serge

at $22.50

Very charming sport and strictly tailored models, embodying workmanship and finish of superior quality.

AN INCH

Give a man an inch of your building, by mistaking your line, and you'll get a mile of trouble from him and your loans. Let us survey before you build. Our policy will protect you.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.

383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1334 B'way, Bkn.

367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Appearing Large or Stout Is Merely a Matter of Clothes.

Why be subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure—when

Lane Bryant

Offers at All Times to the Women of

Stout or Hard-to-Fit Figures

as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36"

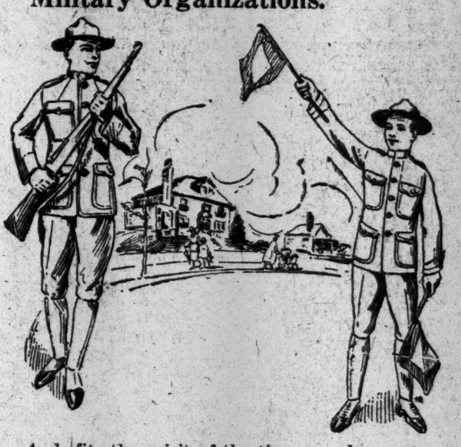
Dresses 24.75 to 145 Coats 24.75 to 135.50
Suits 24.75 to 110 Skirts 3.95 to 35.50
Blouses 4.95 to 35.50 Corsets 3.95 to 12.00

21-23 West 38th St.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

New Outfitting Department for Home Defense Leagues, Plattsburg Campers, Boy Scouts, and all other Military Organizations.



As befits the spirit of the times, we have set apart a complete section for Military Preparedness, in charge of a former militia officer and Plattsburg recruit.

This department covers the entire gamut of Military needs:

Wool and Khaki Uniforms

Coats and Breeches	Leggins, Canteens,
Army Hats	Knives, Cooking Outfits
Woolen Shirts	Ponchos
Khaki Shirts	Army Overcoats
Woolen and Cotton Hose	Army Sweaters

"First Aid" Outfits

Prices—based on GIMBEL Three-Store merchandising influences in New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee, plus one of the most active contract departments attached to modern stores.

Representative will call.

If your organization desires to see samples or secure information, without cost, fill out and mail this coupon. Our representative will call anywhere in New York or within 150 miles of the city.

Headquarters for Official Boy Scout Equipment, GIMBELS Military Outfitting Section—4th Floor

COUPON.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, New York:

Please send representative of your Military Outfitting Section.

Name of organization.....

Address.....

Date to call.....

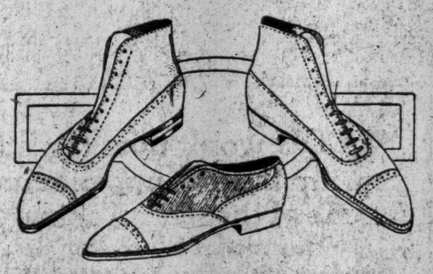
Signed.....

Saks & Company

Broadway, at 34th Street

Will continue on the fifth floor today, their

Sale of Men's High and Low Shoes



300 Pairs of High Shoes at $5.95
300 Pairs of Oxfords at $3.95

¶ These Shoes are from our regular stock and were designed and finished for men whose tastes incline to footwear of the better kind.

¶ The High Shoes are in Gun Metal and Tan Russia Calfskin. The Oxfords are to be obtained in Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Tan Russia Calfskin, some having fawn or gray cloth tops.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractive Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Put It Over!

At-a-boy! Now comes the man's real inning—a season of baseball men and clothes. Go to the game clothed in one of our correctly tailored, serviceable suits and stand out from the great crowds as confidently as a "no-hit" pitcher.

Spring Suits for Men $19.75

Of the kinds we are showing this season represent all that is correct in style, serviceable in fabric and desirable in tailoring. Men of every taste will find models and fabrics that will suit them in every particular, and will save money in purchasing them.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Athletic Underwear

Well made garments of silk mixture in white, blue, pink or tan. Sleeveless coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Spring Overcoats for Chauffeurs at $23.74

"Crayrolle" Proofed

A choice of two models: One, double breasted, with convertible collar, and belted back, ½-lined; the other, double breasted with military style collar, belt and inverted pleat in back. Well tailored of all wool gray worsted whipcord.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Cigars—in a Hurry and at Leisure

If your time is limited, stop at the Cigar Department, Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway: Otherwise, take the elevator to the Fifth Floor, where you will find a well stocked department. At either place you can obtain Jan Kubelik-Commodores: A genuine, clear Havana long filler cigar made by Cuban workmen. Standard price $5.50. Macy's price, box of 50, $4.49.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way. & Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Everything for the Golfer

Seasoned players and others less expert can replenish their equipment at important savings if they will visit our Sporting Goods Department. Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24. Thistle's Irons and Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49. Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $9.89. Leather Golf Bags, $7.24 to $16.89. Spalding's, Colonel's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, and Worthington's Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

KILLED BY SENTRY WHOM HE ATTACKED

Old Man Refused to Obey When Ordered Away from Bridge.

STRUCK SOLDIER WITH CANE

Latter Fired Twice and Feuerstern Died in Hospital After Police Dispersed Crowd.

A private of a National Guard regiment doing sentry duty in the upper part of the city yesterday shot and killed Louis Feuerstern, 76 years old, who struck him with his cane. The man who was slain lived with his aged wife on the second floor of a tenement at 62 East 112th Street, where his neighbors regarded him as a quiet and peace-loving person, who had, however, developed a peculiar hatred for soldiery.

Ever since the country was declared to be in a state of war a detachment of guards has been on duty along the railroad tracks in Harlem. Feuerstern had a habit of strolling along the patrolled district. Whenever a sentry chanced to interfere with his crossing at a certain point he would, from all accounts, manifest great resentment.

This happened yesterday, when Feuerstern tried to pass under a bridge. A private ordered him to go the other way. Feuerstern stopped and refused to move. Again the sentry ordered him away, but the old man uttered some angry words and tapped the sidewalk with a cane.

As the argument grew, men, women and children crowded around. Spurred on by the sympathy which he got from the crowd, Feuerstern became more defiant, and when the soldier threatened to push him away with his bayonet, he lifted his cane and brought it down on the guardsman's head and shoulders.

Great confusion followed and a crowd of men was pressing upon the soldier. Feuerstern went at him again with the cane, whereupon the sentry fired two shots, one of which entered the old man's thigh and the other his left breast.

Feuerstern dropped and several patrolmen summoned an ambulance and dispersed the crowd. The wounded man was removed to the Beth Israel Hospital where he died.

The officer on post had the sentry taken in charge by a corporal and notified the police that the private was in custody. He refused to divulge his name or where he had been taken. Under the military rules the police could go no further. At the regiment's headquarters officers declined to discuss the shooting.

Eyewitnesses gave conflicting versions of what took place. Some were certain that Feuerstein never struck the sentry, although they did see him raise his cane. Others were convinced that the cane did come down upon the militiaman's face before he fired. The soldier had a swelling over his right eye when he was taken away.

LIEUT. ROBINSON MISSING.

Young Aviator Was First to Bring Down a Zeppelin.

LONDON, April 10.—The Evening News says that Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson, the first aviator to bring down a Zeppelin in England, is reported missing.

Lieutenant Robinson earned the Victoria Cross and became a popular hero in England last September by shooting down a Zeppelin at a height of 10,000 feet. The Zeppelin, which was taking part in an attack on the London area, was brought down in flames at Cuffley. The lieutenant is 21 years old.

Germans Under Chinese Law.

AMOY, China, April 10.—But few Germans remain in Amoy, and these are under police surveillance and subject to the Chinese law. There is no Consular representation of Germany here, as the Dutch Consul is a Belgian, and the Minister of the Netherlands at Peking does not require him to maintain relations with the Germans.

DID NOT WEAKEN SHIPS, INTERNED GERMANS SAY

Assure Collector Malone No Explosives Are on Board, but Say Nothing About Engines.

It was learned last night that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, visited Ellis Island on Sunday night and informed the interned German Captains, officers, and seamen that he would give them until 6 o'clock yesterday morning to inform him whether or not any explosives had been placed on board the interned ships timed to go off after the crews had been taken off. He also requested the Germans to reveal to him, or to the immigration officials, any knowledge they might have of weakening of the steamships, such as opened seams, &c., designed to make them unseaworthy.

He added that if any man reported that he had damaged one of the ships under the orders of his superiors or voluntarily, and thus aided the Government to remove the danger, his name would be kept secret and he would not suffer in any way for his act. The Collector, in concluding his remarks, said that if after the time limit expired any American was killed or injured while inspecting or working on one of the steamships the United States Government would hold the Captain, chief engineer, or other officer responsible for the act.

Certificates signed by Captains, chief engineers, and members of the crews of the interned ships were signed and sent to the Collector stating that the vessels had not been weakened and that there were no explosives on board. These certificates did not refer to any damage that might have been done to the engines. The officers expressed their willingness to accompany Government officials on an inspection of the ships.

Forty mechanics began work yesterday morning in the engine rooms of the Vaterland and the George Washington. While the actual condition of the engines and machinery of the German and Austrian steamships will not be made public, it was reported yesterday in marine insurance circles that no serious damage had been done by the crews. One well-known insurance man said the ships could be made ready for sea within thirty days if there were enough dry docks to overhaul them in.

With regard to the saloons and staterooms, where there are thousands of dollars' worth of costly paintings, carpets, curtains, embroidery, and silverware, Collector Malone has accepted the offer of John McE. Bowman, President of the Hotel Biltmore Company, to look after them with the services of his entire staff, free of charge. In addition to the twenty-seven German steamships, Mr. Bowman will look after the fittings of the Martha Washington and the Austrian steamships here, seized on Monday.

Additional troops will be sent to Ellis Island to guard the Germans. Extra blankets were served last night because of the cold weather and extra beds taken into the main building, so no one had to sleep on the floor.

FEARS A COTTON FAMINE.

Sweden Takes Measures to Conserve Its Raw Material.

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—As the result of America's entrance into the war, representatives of Sweden's cotton mills, who already had been considering such a step, have decided to restrict production sharply in order to afford employment as long as possible to the operatives.

Even with the new restrictions it will probably be impossible to keep the mills going for more than four months without importations of raw material from America, of which it is feared there is the smallest probability. Ten thousand workers are affected.

OUR NAVY CAPTURES MUNITION-LADEN SHIP

Destroyers Chase Ashore a Vessel Bound for Mexican West Coast and Seize Ammunition Cargo.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 10.—A munitions-carrying schooner, bound for a Mexican West Coast port, was fired upon and captured by two United States torpedo boat destroyers, it was learned tonight from authoritative sources.

Five shots were fired at the vessel when she attempted to escape, and the ship was then beached. Several thousand rounds of rifle and machine gun ammunition were taken aboard the destroyer and landed at a Pacific Coast port.

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—Federal agents here, it became known here tonight, have been investigating for several weeks, an alleged plot to ship a west Mexican coast port 25,000 automatic rifles and 4,500,000 rounds of ammunition. The money for the munitions, it was said, was to be paid the sellers through a Los Angeles bank upon presentation of evidence proving they had been delivered.

The shipment, it was alleged, was for some revolutionary faction in Mexico.

Fighting on Italian Front.

ROME, April 10.—"Desultory artillery firing was reported along the whole front yesterday," says the Italian official statement issued today. "On the Carso during the night of Sunday the enemy attempted to attack the advanced posts recently captured by our troops in the area north of Boscomalo. The attack was stopped by our batteries before it had time to develop."

SHIP NEWS CENSORSHIP UP.

Cabinet Discusses Steps and Daniels Issues a New Request.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Efforts of the Administration to limit the publication of facts concerning ship movements were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and afterward Secretary Daniels transmitted a request to all newspapers not to print the arrival or departure of any ship in the coastwise or international trade, or of any naval vessel.

Previously Mr. Daniels had informed the newspapers that publication of the arrivals of merchant ships was not objectionable, but it was agreed today that even this was dangerous.

Secretary Daniels said tonight he would undertake to see that no advertisements giving the dates of departures or arrivals of vessels be circulated. He will take up with the Post Office Department tomorrow the question of stopping the publication of the dates for the departures of mails by boat.

The Associated Press was requested by the Secretary to transmit the following to its members:

"Every newspaper in America is earnestly requested during the present period not to print the arrival or departure of any ships in the coastwise or international trade, or of any naval vessel. There seems to be some misunderstanding. I may not have made clear the request, and at one time stated it would be unobjectionable to print arrivals. This statement is now made as the formal request of the Administration, and I feel sure all papers will comply, and in the future make no mention of movements of ships.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

PLEDGE LOYALTY IN MANILA.

Filipino Officials Promise to Support America in the War.

MANILA, April 10.—The Secretaries of the Municipal Board and the sub-Secretaries in the Government departments, all Filipinos, have pledged their loyalty to and their support of the Government during the war.

Governor General Harrison has given a ruling on contracts between Germans and Americans, holding them valid, except those affecting the war. The Philippine Government will pay for German goods delivered and will not cancel German contracts unless such contracts are contrary to military interests.

VANDERBILT TO SELL HOME.

Michael Dreicer, Jeweler, Negotiating for Purchase of Deepdale.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of Deepdale, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, estate on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I., to Michael Dreicer, the Fifth Avenue jeweler. The transaction involves the mansion and outbuildings, but it does not include all of the land which made it one of the largest country places in the East. It is understood that Mr. Dreicer will take title to about forty-three acres of the choicest land surrounding the mansion and make it his Summer home. The property has not been occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt for several years.

When Mr. Vanderbilt first purchased the estate he made an effort to restrict Lake Success, long a popular resort with residents in that section of Long Island. He purchased thousands of acres surrounding the lake, but the Nassau County authorities voted to keep open for all time a road leading to the lake.

Mr. Vanderbilt began disposing of the Lake Success property in 1913, when he sold fourteen acres to a real estate concern for development. Since then he has made several additional sales, but still retains a large amount of acreage.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern exit from the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, over glorious Shoshone Canyon. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent, Pass'r Dept. C. B. & Q. R. R. 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5700.

WOOD & STEEL GARAGES

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Why Pay Rent?

HANDSOME, sturdy, artistic garages—12 styles of 32 sizes to choose from—costing much less than you can build for and saves its cost from rent.

Write for booklet and solve your garage problem to-day.

Kolb Portable Building Company
32 Church St. New York

Portable Buildings for every Purpose

for Sprains and Strains

GOLD SEAL Champagne

A wine of the highest quality

New York Office, 12 Bridge St.
Phone 3139 Broad.

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery

RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.

SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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Leave New York 1 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

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By The House of KUPPENHEIMER

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YOU won't miss the little extra time it takes to try on two or three Kuppenheimer Top Coats. You'll get a line on some of the season's smart tailoring and the town's best values.

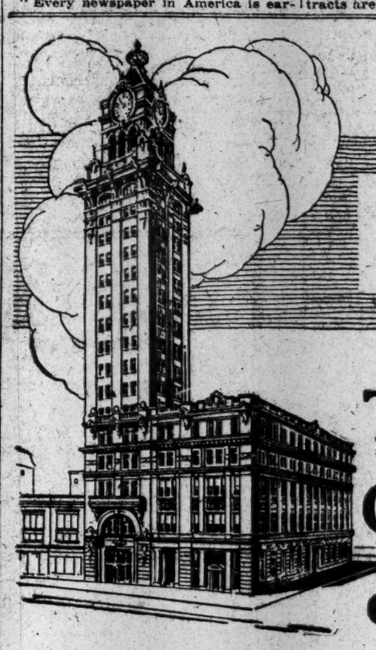
The model illustrated is an all-weather coat, with a slight military suggestion. You can wear the belt inside if you prefer. Note the slashed pockets with the new saddle-bag effect and the Buckhorn buttons. Prices $20 to $45.

Brill Brothers

The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in the Metropolitan Districts

44 East 14th St. — 279 Broadway — Broadway at 49th St. — 1456 B'way at 42d St. — 47 Cortlandt St. — 125th St. at 3d Ave. — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn — 791 Broad St., Newark

Come in, or write for new Kuppenheimer Style Book



MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY

The Maryland Casualty Company dictates to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

There are few American concerns better or more widely known than The Maryland Casualty Company, leaders in the field of Casualty Insurance and Surety Bonding.

In their home office in Baltimore, and in their branches in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Portland, Me., Hartford and Providence and others, The Maryland Casualty Company dictates to The Dictaphone.

In 1912 this Company installed The Dictaphone system. They began with 13 Dictaphones, but as the value of The Dictaphone daily became more apparent as the logical solution of correspondence problems, more and more machines were bought. Today The Maryland Casualty dictates to 118 Dictaphones.

The executives of this leading American Industry have amply proven The Dictaphone for every business man who seeks real efficiency, convenience and economy in producing his letters. Size or character of a business has no bearing upon the utility and value of The Dictaphone. It fits every business, perfectly.

Let The Dictaphone experts on office organization show you *how* it will fit yours.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

MORE RATES URGENT, RAILROADS PLEAD

Offer to Accept Reduction Without Contest in Courts When Emergency Has Passed.

CALL SITUATION SERIOUS

Eastern Roads Would Amend Stipulation to Protect Them from Possible 'Confiscatory' Decrease.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The chief railroads of the country, seeking to hasten proceedings in their applications for general increases of 15 per cent. in freight rates, today notified the Interstate Commerce Commission that should the increased rates be authorized the roads would accept a reduction, without contest in the courts, at some later date when the present emergency should have passed. The stipulation reads as follows:

"The carriers are seeking a general advance in freight rates on the ground of increased operating expenses and increased capital charges. If these conditions should be subsequently found by the commission not to be permanent the carriers agree that upon a general investigation similar in character to that which the commission may conduct at the present time, the commission may order a general reduction in the advance which may be allowed.

"The carriers further agree that they will put any such order into effect, and they will not question the validity of such general reduction on the ground that the reasonableness of specific rates has not been investigated by the commission."

The roads also urged the commission to grant the increases not later than June 1 next, declaring that the present need was imperative and that they were facing a situation growing more serious with every day of delay.

Representatives of Southern and Western lines agreed unreservedly to accept any order to reduce rates generally that the commission might see fit to issue later should the present day of soaring operating costs soon pass. E. Walton Moore, representing the Southern group, told the commission that he understood there soon would be a reduction of the number of carriers in the country under private management. Later he explained that he was informed that the Government intended to take over certain steamship lines operated by railroads.

Eastern lines sought to couple with their stipulation a condition that the roads would accept such a reduction unless it were virtually confiscatory.

"We do not feel," said George Stuart Patterson, counsel for the Eastern roads, "that we should bind ourselves not to go into the courts and seek a remedy should the commission at some later date, ten years hence maybe, order a sweeping downward revision of rates which would virtually amount to confiscation of our property. I do not believe that the commission, as constituted at present, would do this, but it is conceivable that its entire personnel would be changed in ten years, and that the new commission might do such a thing."

"Perhaps Mr. Patterson's view is prophetic of what would happen to the commission if we should grant the increase his clients pray for," Commissioner Clark replied. The commission requested the various interests to confer and agree upon a uniform stipulation in the case of all three railroad groups—Eastern, Southern, and Western.

Technicalities apparently in the way of authorization of a general increase were discussed. In the case of anthracite coal, it was pointed out that the statutory two-year lifetime of the commission's latest order fixing rates would not expire for some time yet and without suspension of the rule no general advance could be made on this commodity rate. Other commodity rates are similarly affected.

Indications are that one of two courses will probably be followed: The railroads will be permitted to file their proposed increases effective at once and they will be suspended for thirty or sixty days, or they will be permitted to file them effective June 1 and in the interim hearings will be held to determine their reasonableness.

AMOS PINCHOT SAYS HE'LL HELP IN THE WAR

Plan to Tax Incomes Is to Give Troops Backing of Those at Home, He Declares.

Amos Pinchot, who has been affiliated with many pacifist organizations, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the American Committee on War Finance, which has been carrying on a propaganda for a war tax on incomes above $5,000 on a sliding scale, with confiscation of all above $100,000 income, was not a pacifist committee, but was organized to see "that the man at the front shall have the backing of the man at home."

The headquarters of the committee have been at 70 Fifth Avenue, in the same office with the American Union Against Militarism, but yesterday's statement was given out as coming from 60 Broadway, which is Mr. Pinchot's office. The statement follows, in part:

"I have been against war, and I am against war still. But war has come, and now the question is, how to make the best of it. Every American that cares for his country wants to see his country make the best possible showing. That is the reason why we are backing the American War Finance Committee. This committee is not a pacifist committee. Men are behind it who have been as steadfast for war with Germany as I have been for a settlement with Germany. E. W. Scripps of California, with his twenty-six papers, has been for years the strongest individual force in America for preparedness; he has consistently thrown the weight of his newspaper power on the side of war with Germany. He is now throwing that power behind the proposal of the War Finance Committee to have this war paid for as it proceeds by taxing surplus incomes. He is typical of the support our organization is developing now.

"A great bond issue must not be saddled on the people of this country and their children. Future generations may have troubles of their own. Taxation of incomes is the only fair way to help the country at this time of the country's need for money. A great majority of the people demand such legislation on the principle of simple justice and expediency."

America Unlikely to Send Airplanes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The military authorities asserted today that while the United States might be able in a few months to transport to France several aeroplane squadrons, it was most improbable that any would be sent, because of the urgent need for them in the United States Army.

OUR FLAG CHEERED BY LONDON TOMMIES

Stars and Stripes Hung Beside Allied Banners in Lady Limerick's Cafe.

LONDON, April 10.—The American flag was unfurled today beside the colors of the Entente nations in the London Bridge Café for soldiers and sailors which is conducted by the Countess of Limerick.

The presentation of the flag was made by Mrs. Walter Hines Page, wife of the American Ambassador, in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn; Sir Francis Lloyd, Lady Jellicoe, Lady Haig, and a large assembly of soldiers and sailors, who gave three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, as well as cheers for Lady Haig in honor of the victory of her husband, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, on the western front.

'MOVIES' FOR RECRUITING.

Directors' Association Offers Its Services to President Wilson.

The Motion Picture Directors' Association of New York voted at a meeting at the Hotel Astor last night to offer the Government its services in whatever manner needed, especially in making and showing motion pictures to help recruiting. A telegram was sent to President Wilson which said in part:

"We beg to express to you our loyalty and allegiance in this hour of national peril. Any service that our association can render to the cause of humanity will be rendered. May right and justice prevail; may victory attend every effort to further your high and noble purposes. May God bless our leader and our country."

After the meeting a dinner was given to Adolph Zukor. The tables were arranged in a series of tiers, each step spelling a letter in the word "Success."

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,750	at 5%	on a two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value.....	$5,000
7,000	at 4½%	on a four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, value.....	12,000
23,500	at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value....	40,000
35,000	at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value....	55,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

Free from Personal Taxation

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 4880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

TRADITION

The Thompson-Starrett Company has been probably more instrumental than any other organization of its kind, in killing the tradition that a building operation is of necessity a speculative quantity as regards the cost and the time it takes to build it.

We have built up a reputation for Economy in Both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

FOUNDED 1856

CHAUFFEURS' Spring Clothes—The outstanding qualities embodied in our overcoats and suits for chauffeurs' wear are substantial fabrics and linings of proven merit, non-fading colors, models tastefully designed for driving comfort, solidly tailored, and prices computed on the cost of fabrics a year ago, when we provided our supply for this season.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY

AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

War Emergency Service

Training For Women

Modern military organization includes both men and women. It begins at the home, the farm, and the factory, and extends, in a continuous chain of team work, to the firing line.

One of the big problems of organization will be to provide trained workers in clerical duties. Aside from the requirements of the Government, thousands of vacancies will need to be supplied in transportation and industrial corporations in order that their efficiency may be maintained.

With this need in mind, and recognizing the patriotic desire of many women for definite training, we have arranged, with the co-operation of our staff to offer

WITHOUT CHARGE OR OBLIGATION

a ten weeks' Training Course in Emergency Clerical Service. The class sessions will be held on two afternoons of each week in the lecture rooms of the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church Street, New York. Each applicant who is accepted must be an American citizen with adequate education, preferably high school or college, and must be willing to perform clerical services of an emergency nature, either in Government or industrial service. Registrations will be limited to 100. This Training Course in Emergency Clerical Service is endorsed and recommended by:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE.
A. C. BEDFORD, Pres. Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
P. W. HENRY, Vice Pres. American International Corp.
W. C. FISK, Pres. Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.

Applications should be made at once in writing, with a brief statement of qualifications, to Lillian F. Anstie, C. P. A., Registrar, care of the address given below.

PACE & PACE

Hudson Terminal, 30 Church Street, New York

Saks Spring Topcoats for Men at $16.50 to $38

are full of that style which has made Saks' clothes the choice of the best dressed men in New York City.

REGARDLESS of the type of topcoat you have in mind, you will surely find it at Saks. Our present selections include Raglan shoulder, belt-all-around, button through, and fly-front coats, in all the fabrics and colorings that other good tailors are showing, and in many that most good shops are without.

Silk-lined with silk lapels for those who want them that way, and unlined for those who prefer a skeletonized garment.

The smart trench model illustrated may be had in Fancy Mixture Cheviots at $30.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

"For Me there is but one Phonograph"—

"THE truth of the matter is—I never was able to interest myself in a phonograph until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not that I discount the certain qualities of many of the instruments which are today so well known.

"No . . . . I recognize that for a long time the phonograph has been a worthy instrument. That listening to a phonograph always has given me a suggestion of its future possibilities rather than immediate musical satisfaction demonstrates nothing. I am likely to be over critical.

"The day I first heard the Vocalion I was no more than ever interested in phonographs. It was just an idle curiosity that sent me to see the *new* phonograph—a curiosity that had almost waned before I passed the threshold of the store. So it was in the spirit of 'seeing the thing through' in courtesy to the salesman who waited upon me that I consented to hear a record or two played.

"I shall never forget my Vocalion *premier*. As the young man adjusted the record and started the motor—merely with a quick movement of the tone-arm, a clever convenience I noted—I sat unexpectant, waiting for the usual.

"Then . . . . . suddenly the great, rich tones of a wonderfully played 'cello were sounding. It was almost impossible to believe that a phonograph was bringing such tone from a record. I reasoned against the evidence of my ears. But gradually I lost all sense of listening to a phonograph—it was Pablo Casals himself, who played to me Handel's Largo as I never before had heard it.

"I came to hear a single record. I remained to luxuriate in the new-found beauties of *many* familiar and near-familiar ones.

"And, finally, the Graduola expression device was explained. A bit stage-frightened I was as I attempted to operate it. But the self-consciousness quickly passed and I found myself enjoying hugely a new experience. This fine voice that rang through the room was *mine*. I pressed the Graduola together—the tone grew in volume until my throat tensed in sympathetic effort. I drew the Graduola apart—the tone whispered in exquisite pianissimo as I breathed softly less I disturb these sweet, delicate sounds . . . . .

"I might have known that a great musical instrument maker would produce a new and different phonograph. For a musical instrument is not a thing of science alone—it must be made by a man who knows and a man who feels.

"For me there is but one phonograph—the Vocalion. For you?—when you have heard you will decide."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then *play* the instrumental record with the Graduola . . . . . no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange. Write for the interesting new catalogue, free upon request.

Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request

AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Avenue

AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX, 367 East 149th Street

Makers of the Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

METHODISTS OF N. Y. APPOINT PASTORS

Fred Winslow Adams Succeeds Allan McRossie as District Superintendent Here.

BISHOP WILSON TO REMAIN

Committee on Temperance Predicts a Saloonless Nation Soon—Issues Challenge to Brewers.

At the close of the annual New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington Square Church yesterday, Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the appointment of clergymen for the coming year. The conference passed a resolution thanking the General Conference for reappointing Bishop Wilson to the post of Resident Bishop of New York.

Bishop Wilson announced only one change among the four district Superintendents in the "New York area." The Rev. Fred Winslow Adams of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, was designated to succeed the Rev. Allan McRossie as Superintendent of the New York District. Dr. McRossie was designated to fill the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. W. F. Crompton of the Poughkeepsie District, the Rev. R. E. Bell of the Kingston District, and the Rev. F. H. Deming of the Newburg District were reappointed.

The appointments are as follows:

New York City.—Manhattan—Calvary, W. H. Morgan, E. Stirling Boyer; Chelsea, George A. Shahan; Church of the Savior, A. H. Wilson, J. Sumner Stone; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, B. C. Warren; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. J. Belcher, Thomas Bonis; Forty-fourth Street, to eb supplied; Grace, C. F. Reisner; Jane Street, Charles Holla, (supply;) Madison Avenue, R. W. Sockman, H. M. Le Sourd; Metropolitan Temple, Joseph W. Chasey, E. R. Myers; Park Avenue, Arthur Jamieson; St. Andrew's, Allan MacRossie; St. James's, C. C. Marshall; St. Mark's, William H. Brooks; St. Paul's, C. L. Goodell, L. E. Christian; St. Stephen's, J. J. Billingsley; Salem, F. A. Cullen; Thirty-fifth Street, to be supplied; Union, T. B. Young; Washington Heights, J. E. Price; Washington Square, S. W. Bell.

Borough of the Bronx—Centenary, A. M. Wilkens; Epworth, C. H. Andrews; Fordham, Arthur Thompson; Morris Heights, S. R. Leland; Mott Avenue, J. Sumner Stone, A. H. Wilson; Mount Hope, E. S. Miles; Tremont, F. L. Wilson, Woodlawn Heights, W. R. Blackie; Woodycrest, W. S. Mason.

The following clergymen were elected members of the Board of Stewards at the conference session of the day: C. L. Mackey, B. C. Warren, Jonas Inman, R. L. Ross, and A. M. Morgan.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, in a report for the Committee on Temperance read during the closing session, declared that the Stars and Stripes would soon fly over "a saloonless nation." He characterized as sarcasm the resolution of the United States Brewers' Association, passed recently, placing the organization "unreservedly at the service of the President of the United States, and pledging themselves to any service deemed necessary."

"We suggest that they make good their offer of service to this country by closing their institutions at once and turn them into mills where grain may be ground into food instead of being rotted into poison," Dr. Iglehart said. He outlined briefly the progress of the anti-saloon fight during the last year. In five months, he said, six States have gone dry and 10,000,000 people have been put under prohibition. "Of the 2,543 counties in the United States," he said, "2,243 are non-license, leaving barely 300 wet counties in the entire nation." He said that in States where women were allowed to vote they voted for prohibition.

All members of the Conference received copies of a booklet just off the press entitled "Methodism and the Flag," which contained the resolution pledging loyalty to the President passed by the Conference after war had been declared against Germany, and Chancellor James R. Day's report on "The State of the Country," in which he upheld the justice of America's participation in the war.

AMERICAN PERFUMES LEAD.

Manufacturers Applaud Victory in Long Fight for Trade.

Because of the war's effect in Europe American perfumes and kindred products have taken the lead in world trade. This country has become also the chief seller of beautifying preparations in foreign markets.

These facts were brought out yesterday in an address made by A. M. Spiehler, President of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, at the opening of the organization's twenty-third annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore. There was prolonged applause by men who had devoted years of study and effort to capture the world's markets. Additional satisfaction was given the manufacturers by Mr. Spiehler's statement that despite the unheard of prices at which perfumes had to be retailed in 1916, the sales were the largest in the history of the trade. He said this was due to the wonderful prosperity throughout the United States.

Mr. Spiehler noted a big expansion in the export perfumes and toilet articles to South America. He expressed the belief that the new position attained by the American industry would be retained after the war.

Gilbert Colgate, Chairman of the Committee of Legislation, made a report in which he held that the perfumery industry should not be singled out to bear stamp taxes. Dr. W. W. Stockberger of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, and Howard Netman spoke on subjects affecting the industry.

At night the members of the association, with their wives, attended a theatre party.

The convention will continue today and tomorrow, closing tomorrow night with a banquet at the Biltmore, at which the speakers will be United States Senator William M. Calder, John B. Stanchfield, and Burr McIntosh.

TEUTON RILES RUSSIAN BEAR

Milukoff, at the Circus, Rends Max Heinrich's Jacket.

The crowd at Barnum & Bailey's Circus in Madison Square Garden last night saw what might have been a serious affair turned into part of the entertainment provided for them. Pallenberg's trained bicycle-riding, roller-skating Russian bears were in the ring and all attention was centred upon their performance. Milukoff, a huge bear, renamed since the Russian revolution, suddenly seized Max Heinrich, an assistant trainer, and, snarling, began to tear off his jacket. Heinrich somehow got out of the mix-up unhurt, but made a quick exit, while Pallenberg quieted the grouchy Milukoff.

The second week of the engagement finds the big show still playing to capacity. Even on Monday the house was sold out, and the advance sale for the rest of the engagement, which lasts two more weeks after this week, indicates the same sort of houses for all remaining performances. The circus management points out that every effort has been made to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators and the result has been that the box office has been able to care for the public at all performances.

Alf T. Ringling was asked yesterday why it was that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not made a special feature of the daily musical program. He replied that "the circus stands ready to go the limit at any time to aid the Government in every possible means in its power," but that under no circumstances would he ever authorize the use of the national anthem for advertising purposes. Just a few bars from the anthem are played near the close of each performance.

"We display the flag in a dignified sensible way in all parts of the house," Mr. Ringling said, "just as the business concerns on Fifth Avenue and Broadway are doing. The Barnum and Bailey Circus always was American to the core, and it always will be."

Arrangements are now being made for the annual entertainment of the orphan children of New York, a treat the circus always tenders free of charge.

ARMY PLEA TO B'NAI B'RITH.

Gen. Wood Warns Against Being Ready but Unprepared.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood told members of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith at a reception they held in his honor last night at 2,307 Broadway, that the only way in which the United States could be safeguarded from wars in the future was to be prepared adequately against attack from any foreign foe. He urged the adoption of some form of universal military training.

"Under the voluntary system the citizens rally to the colors ready but unprepared," General Wood said. "We want to have them both ready and prepared to meet a foe which may be in the same condition."

The Reception Committee consisted of Joseph Rosenzweig, President of the lodge; Charles Hartman, William H. Silk, Dr. Bernard M. Kaplan, Herman Asher, and W. L. Victorius.

Trinity Church Officers Re-elected.

The annual election of Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Parish was held in Trinity Church yesterday. Hermann H. Cammann and Richard Delafield were elected Wardens. The Vestrymen chosen were Edmund D. Randolph, David B. Ogden, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk, Francis S. Bangs, S. Edward Nash, Henry C. Swords, William Barclay Parsons, George F. Crane, Francis B. Swayne, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., Vernon M. Davis, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., John A. Dix, Robert Ludlow Fowler, Fell W. Foster, John B. Lawrence, John Erskine, and Arthur W. Watson. Of these Mr. Watson is the only new member.

ZIONISTS IN RUSSIA MEET.

First Convention Ever Held There Lauds America for Entering War.

The Provisional Executive Committee for general Zionist affairs announced last night that the following cablegram has been received:

"MOSCOW, April 10.—The first Zionist convention ever held in Russia has just closed its sessions, which were marked with tremendous enthusiasm, due to the fact that this is the first time they have been able to assemble from all parts of the country and to publicly discuss questions of interest to the Jewish people without fear of arrest.

"Resolutions were adopted congratulating President Wilson and the American people for ranging themselves on the side of the democracies of the world and for espousing the rights of the small nationalities to live their own lives and develop their own culture.

"The very first act of the convention was to get into communication with the leaders of the movement in neutral countries, to arrange for concerted action in view of the imminence of events that are destined to have a tremendous bearing on the future of the Jewish people.

"Before adjourning the convention sent greetings to the American Provisional Zionist Committee, to the Inner Actions Committee, to Dr. Max Nordau, and to all the Zionist federations throughout the world."

Austrian War Minister Is Out.

AMSTERDAM, April 10, (via London.)—The Vienna evening papers announce that Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has accepted the resignation of General Ritter von Krobatin, Austro-Hungarian War Minister.

Flavor doesn't always mean "heavy." It means "mild" when you ask for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

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Turner for Concrete

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

because—

of the exceptional value—in durability and washability, comfort and satisfaction—which the price of Munsingwear will buy.

Whether you're man, woman or child—tall or short—thin or stout—you can be properly fitted in Munsingwear in a style and quality of fabric that will please you.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

Will relieve weak stomachs

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your druggist or from Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., or other first-class grocers.

MAN-A-CEA WATER

SERVED AT HOTELS, CLUBS AND RESTAURANTS.

Quality Maintained Is the "Cornerstone" of Profit

It is the underlying essential of every enduring business enterprise.

In the heat treatment of metals, that maintenance of a standard, which is both a technical and commercial necessity, is absolutely assured by the use of

Gas-Fired Steel Treating Appliances

Gas permits perfect heat control. It insures that uniformity of temperature absolutely essential in maintaining an unvarying quality. It abolishes the uncertainties, the dirt and other disadvantages of coal, coke and oil. Gas appliances save 50% in floor space, are always ready to use, and their fuel costs can be accurately figured.

Illustration shows a modern Gas-fired Steel Treating Unit—Forge, Oven Furnace, Tempering Furnace, Lead Hardening Furnace and Positive Pressure Blower. These and other Gas-fired Appliances for Annealing, Hardening, Tempering, etc., can be seen at the INDUSTRIAL APPLIANCE SHOWROOMS, No. 130 East 15th Street.

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GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Enjoy Summer Driving in a HUDSON SUPER-SIX Limousine

This Spring and Summer on the road to the Country Club or on the boulevards, you will see Limousines, Town Cars and Landaulets. For fine closed cars are being used more and more in all-year service. Hudson closed cars offer exclusiveness combined with comfort. Summer driving with protection from sun and dust.

Hudson sets closed car mode. In design, color and in finish Hudson Super-Sixes are distinctive. They represent the highest examples of the coach builder's art. Cars that cost more do not equal them.

Unlike many other closed cars, Hudson Limousines and Town Cars are not sluggish. These master coaches are carried with ease. For as Hudson Super-Sixes excel in appearance so do they lead in performance—in speed, power and endurance, all because of the patented Super-Six motor.

Come in and see the new Spring styles.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Limousine	$2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	Limousine Landaulet	3025
Touring Sedan	2175	Town Car	2925
Town Car Landaulet	$3025		

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)

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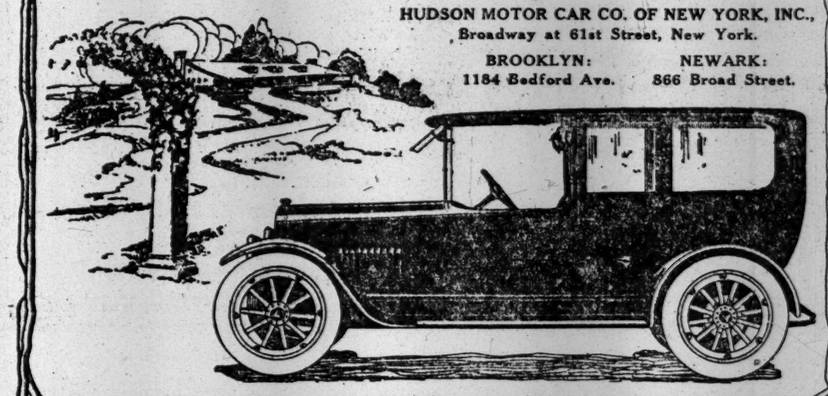
BROOKLYN: 1184 Bedford Ave. NEWARK: 866 Broad Street.



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In making the selection of your Player Piano you should establish first the value of the name it bears, because your safety and satisfaction depend upon the knowledge of music and musical construction which the maker must possess. The Wurlitzer Player Piano embodies sixty years of musical construction and represents the very highest attainment in Player Pianos. Its ease of operation, its response to your every feeling, a tone coloring that makes you realize at once that musical perfection has been realized, are characteristic of the Wurlitzer Player Piano.

Price $650

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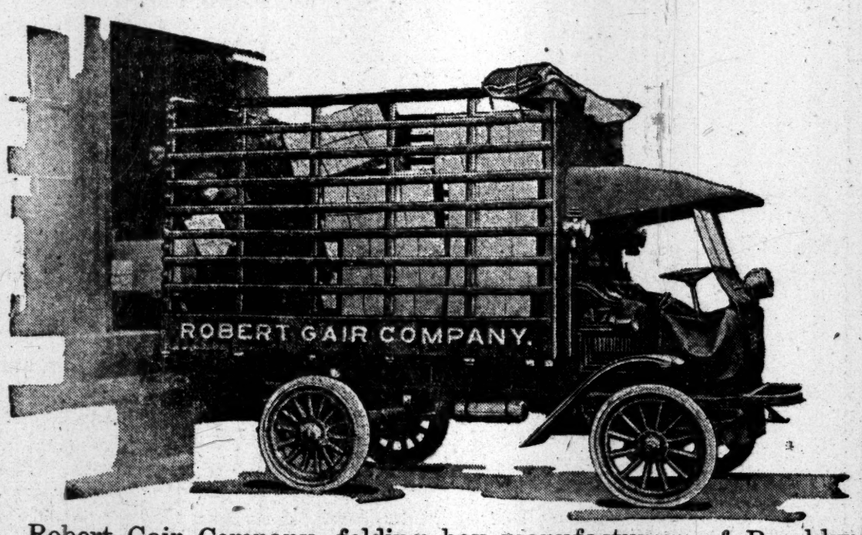
Easy Monthly Payments If You Choose

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

115 West 40th St., N. Y.

Write for Booklet No. 3.

AUTOCAR GOES TO PIERMONT TWICE A DAY

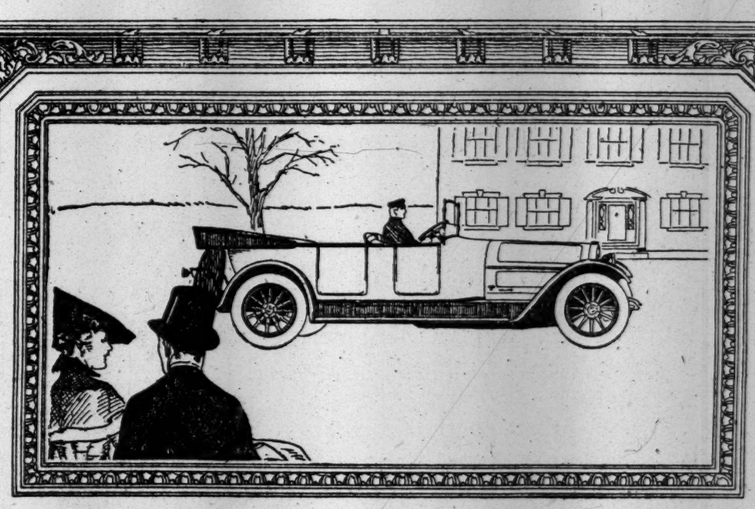


Robert Gair Company, folding box manufacturers of Brooklyn, say of their Autocars:

"They do an immense amount of work very satisfactorily. One Autocar for example makes two trips a day up to Piermont, N. Y., 120 miles for the day's work. It carries heavy loads of paper to our Piermont mills over steep grades and often hub-deep in mud. It always gets there and always gets back, and Autocar reliability is something we now take as a matter of course."

Autocar Sales Company, 553-557 West 23rd Street, New York City

'Phone Chelsea 6060. Factory Branch of the Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.



Spring Sale

April 9th to 14th. This Week Only. 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

20% to 60% Saving on a High Quality, Guaranteed

LOCOMOBILE

An exceptional collection of Guaranteed Exchange Automobiles is now on exhibition in our Main Showrooms. Every car thoroughly gone over and refinished—in first-class running condition and of beautiful new appearance. These cars carry identically the same Guarantee and Service as New Locomobiles.

Guaranteed LOCOMOBILES as low as $1250

Other Makes as low as $500. Convenient terms if desired.

To anyone contemplating a medium investment in a motor car this sale offers unusual opportunities.

The Locomobile Company of America

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MUTUAL LIFE ALSO ADOPTS WAR RATE

Extra Premium for Soldiers in Foreign Service, but Not for Those in U. S.

POSSIBLE REBATE LATER

If Experience Shows War Hazard is Less Than 10%, Balance Will Be Returned.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company announced yesterday that all new policies written from now on would contain a war clause providing for the payment of an additional premium of 10 per cent. during the period the insured engages in military or naval service outside of the United States. This clause is substantially the same as that adopted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which announced its rate on Monday, excepting that it is applicable to two years from the date of the policy, while in the case of the Equitable the specified term is five years. The Prudential Insurance Company also established an extra 10 per cent. premium covering military service outside of the United States, and at the same time lowered the limit of policies for officers in the army and navy and for members of the National Guard from $5,000 to $2,000.

The fact that extra premiums are to be charged only to those serving outside of the United States will permit men doing home guard duty and otherwise serving the country to obtain new insurance at normal rates.

An interesting feature of the Mutual company's plan is a promise to return part of the extra premium paid in the event that experience shows the extra war hazard to be fully covered by less than 10 per cent. At the time of the Spanish-American war, the Mutual and several other companies which charged an extra premium of 10 per cent., found at the conclusion of the war that the losses sustained were covered by 1 2-3 per cent. of the extra premiums collected, and consequently a refund of 8 1-3 per cent. was made.

Insurance men said yesterday that it was difficult to figure the mortality risk of the present war, and they pointed out that the Canadian companies which had guessed at 10 per cent. recently discovered that it amounted to 15 per cent.

The New York Life Insurance Company has not announced its plans, but it is understood that the terms will be substantially the same as the Equitable and Mutual, excepting that in case where the insured states that he does not expect to enter military service, the war clause will not be inserted. Some time ago, the New York Life discontinued insuring members of the National Guard and Red Cross without the war clause.

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Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

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Quick Deliveries

Landay's fleet of motor trucks and thoroughly trained delivery men insure careful handling and prompt delivery of your Victrola and Victor Records. Select your Victrola at one of the four Landay Stores today.

$5 will put this $75 Victrola, with $5 in records (total $80) in your home.

"New York's Leading Victrola Stores"

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4 Stores — Telephone Vanderbilt 5600

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Open Evenings at 23 W. 42nd St.

M.D.—D.D.S.

In the prevention of disease the work of the dentist is fully as important as that of the doctor.

Indigestion and constipation frequently disappear after the dentist has put his patient's mouth in order. Rheumatism is often cured by the removal of an abscess from the root of a decayed molar, where unseen it had been sending a stream of disease germs throughout the system.

Your dentist can serve you not only by filling cavities, and so removing sources of infection, but by telling you how to care for your teeth at home—how to use a tooth brush, and what to expect from a dentifrice.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser, made by the world's best known maker of dental equipment and supplies and embodying the latest findings of dental science.

Ask your dentist about The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company—and S. S. White Tooth Paste.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for our booklet, "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

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COUPON Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them," also a sample tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste.

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Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

THE clothing industry recognizes that ready-to-wear clothes reach the highest degree of fit and expression in Society Brand models. The influence of these styles for Spring will be seen in the general trend of clothes next fall. But why be six months late when you can be six months first? Call for your Suit or Overcoat—ready now—at any of the authorized Society Brand stores listed below.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: Society Brand Clothes, Limited: Montreal

Dealers in nearby towns where Society Brand Clothes are sold:

Connecticut
BRIDGEPORT—J. W. Connors Co.
DERBY—Allis & Company
HARTFORD—John F. Moran
MERIDEN—Besse-Boynton Co., 19 Colony St.
NEW HAVEN—J. Johnson & Sons, 85 Church St.
STAMFORD—Hendrie & Lovatt, Inc.
SO. MANCHESTER—Geo. W. Smith
TORRINGTON—The Temple Joyce Co.
WATERBURY—Jones Morgan & Co., 96-108 Bank St.
WILLIMANTIC—Barbier-Lamoureux Co. Inc.

New Jersey
ASBURY PARK—Steinbach Company
ATLANTIC CITY—H. A. Brand 1523 Boardwalk
HOBOKEN—B. Sigel
NEWARK—Quality Clothes Shop, 843 Broad St.
PASSAIC—Joseph Brothers, 48 Second St.
PATERSON—Greenberg Co., 194 Market St.
PERTH AMBOY—Henry McCullough
PLAINFIELD—Rothberg's
PRINCETON—Gulick Co.
UNION HILL—Leo Braverman

New York
ALBANY—Steefel Bros., 78-82 State St.
AMSTERDAM—Wilke & Platt
AUBURN—L. Marshall & Son
BINGHAMTON—C. A. Weed & Co., 83-87 Court St.
BROOKLYN—Hirsch & Hirsch
BROOKLYN—Stephens Coppinger Co.
COHOES—Whalen & Noonan
CORNING—P. White & Son
ELMIRA—Reid & Winner
GLENS FALLS—Eagle Clothing Co.

New York
GOUVERNEUR—Gouverneur Clo. Co.
HERKIMER—Brondstate & Hoffman
HORNELL—Gardner & Gallagher Co.
HUDSON—Daniel F. Breen
HUNTINGTON, L. I.—J. Hirschfeld
ITHACA—Buttrick & Frawley
LYONS—William Holloway & Sons
MALONE—M. Levy & Co.
MIDDLETOWN—M. B. Wolf & Bro.
NEWBURGH—Sig & Max Samuels
NORWICH—Sam Selkowitz
OSWEGO—Ould & Co.
ONEIDA—Setz & Cleary
ONEONTA—C. C. Colburn & Son
PEEKSKILL—The Weller Store
PENN YAN—Clay F. Kinyoun
PLATTSBURG—H. A. Wood
PORT HENRY—Kassel Dept. Store
POUGHKEEPSIE—Wm. S. Bedell, 363-365 Main St.
ROCHESTER—Union Clothing Co.
ROME—H. G. Lake

New York
SARANAC LAKE—The C. J. Carey Co.
SYRACUSE—Wells & Coverly, Inc.
SCHENECTADY—Chas. Holtzmann & Son
SARATOGA SPRINGS—Savard Bros.
TICONDEROGA—Stevens & Weed Co.
TROY—Thos. McBride, 4th & Fulton Sts.
UTICA—Allen Schmidt & Co., 217-219 Genesee St.
WAVERLY—R. Freedman, Inc.
WITHERBEE—Frank E. Gillette

Pennsylvania
ALLENTOWN—Shankweiler & Lehr, Center Square
LANCASTER—The Donovan Co.
SCRANTON—Samter Bros. Co.
WILKES-BARRE—Simon Long's Sons

Rhode Island
NEWPORT—Talbot & Seeley Co.
PROVIDENCE—J. S. Gettler, c/o The Outlet Co.

"For sale by the leading clothiers of New York"

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL SEASON IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TODAY

BIG NINES ARE OFF IN A BUNCH TODAY

Yanks Meet Red Sox at Polo Grounds, While Robins Face Phillies at Ebbets Field.

SNOW KEEPS GIANTS IDLE

Game with Braves at Boston Is Off Until the Field Emerges from Under Frozen Drifts.

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game begins at 3.15.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3.30.)
New York at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

With promise of clear and warmer weather today, the major league baseball season will get under way as scheduled, except in Boston, where the Giants and Braves will have to wait until the snow melts from Braves' Field. The coldest Spring days that the local clubs have experienced in many years have given the Yankees and Brooklyns little chance to practice since returning from the sunny South, but the men are feeling eager to get into a regular game.

The world's champions, the Boston Red Sox, will be the guests of honor at the Polo Grounds, where they will pry open the season with the Yankees. Over at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn the Brooklyns, winners of the National League pennant last year, will begin the season against the Philadelphia club.

According to the predictions of President John K. Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League, the coming season will be the greatest in the history of the game. They maintain that the war will have no effect on the playing of baseball unless some unforeseen national calamity should happen. They predict that the national game will prove a balancing influence as a public recreation at a time when the public mind is unsettled and troubled as a result of the international strife.

The cold weather has put no damper on the enthusiasm of the Yankees over their opening with the world's champions. It will be a gala occasion at the Brush Stadium, with a distinct military touch. Major General Leonard Wood and his staff will come over from Governors Island and General Wood will throw out the first ball. American flags will fly from all the flag poles on the grand stand. Frank's military band will play patriotic airs, and, last but not least, the ball players will go through the military drill which they have been rehearsing for the last six weeks.

Donovan's Men to Show Drill.

The game will begin at 3:15, but the gates will open at 1 o'clock and the Yankees, under Sergeant Smith, U. S. A., will go through their drill at 2:35. The Boston club will take the field at 2:50, if the weather lives up to expectations and is kind enough to give folks a chance to get out this afternoon in any kind of comfort, there will be a big time this afternoon in Coogan's meadow under the bluff.

The game will mark Jack Barry's début as a major league manager, and Carrigan's successor is standing pat on the collection of players which has twice brought the world's title to the Hub. The Boston pitching selection this afternoon is very likely to be Babe Ruth, for he has shown the best form in the preliminary games which were played against the Brooklyn team in their recent Southern tour. Barry has a full-sized task on his hands to fill Carrigan's shoes, but with the experience that the former Holy Cross shortstop has had under Connie Mack, and later under Carrigan, he should be able to measure up to the job.

Ray Caldwell, who spent much of the Winter in Panama and joined the Yankees at Macon in the best of shape, was the choice to pitch for the Yankees, but just as he got back to the Arctic belt around New York he contracted a bad cold, which will prevent his performing this afternoon. George Mogridge or Bob Shawkey will undoubtedly be Manager Bill Donovan's selection in today's game, with Al Walters or Leslie Nunamaker on the receiving end. Advance reports of the Yankees indicate a great improvement in their playing. There will be a new second baseman in Fritz Maisel, who seems to be the final selection for the position, which caused Donovan no little trouble last season. Maisel's throwing arm seems to be as strong as ever, and he has shown much talent around the keystone corner.

Frank Gilhooley, who was going great guns last season up to the time that he was put out by a broken leg, is back in right field and is apparently playing as well as ever.

Confident of Yankees' Power.

With Gilhooley back in form and improvement in the hitting of Magee and Pipp, the Yankees are entertaining strong pennant hopes, which Manager Donovan is doing his best to encourage. Donovan, after his experience last season with injured players, is very skeptical about Dame Fortune's smiles, but he hopes for the best, and with an even break in the luck he thinks that the Yanks will push the league along at top speed this season.

The presence of Major Gen. Wood at today's game stamps the Yankees' military efforts with official approval. General Wood is a pioneer of the preparedness movement and was one of the first to approve of the effort of Captain Huston of the Yankees to get all the baseball players under military training.

The probable lineup of the two clubs at the opening game today will be as follows:

YANKEES.	RED SOX.
Gilhooley,rf.	Shotten,rf.
High,lf.	Barry,2b.
Maisel,2b.	Hoblitzel,1b.
Pipp,1b.	Lewis,lf.
Baker,3b.	Walker,cf.
Magee,cf.	Gardner,3b.
Peckinpaugh,ss.	Janvrin,ss.
Walters or Nunamaker,c.	Thomas or Cady,c.
Mogridge or Shawkey, p.	Ruth,p.

Ceremonies at Ebbets Field.

Brooklyn, too, will have a holiday occasion at the opening this afternoon with the Phillies, provided the weather gods smile. The proceedings will open with a concert by Shannon's Naval Battalion Band preceding the game, which will start at 3:30 o'clock. Judge George Ehrenfield, First Grand Master of the Masons of this State, will throw out the first ball. The two baseball clubs will march across the field to the flagpole, where the American flag will be raised to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is also expected that a detachment of sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will take part in the festivities.

The Brooklyn team, made confident by annexing the pennant last season, feels assured of repeating this year. Manager Wilbert Robinson is grooming a number of youngsters to strengthen his club, and will depend on his pitching staff to maintain its great work of 1916.

The principal change which the Brooklyn fans will see in the club today will be Lavern Fabrique at shortstop, while Olson has been shifted from short to third base. Later on it is expected that the veteran Mike Mowrey, the last of the Brooklyn holdouts, will be back in the fold, as Mike led all the third basemen in the National League last season. Manager Robinson is anxious to get the old war horse back into the lineup. Mowrey is now on his way here, and it is expected that his differences with the club over the salary question will be adjusted in a few days.

Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies will have a few new men in his lineup this season. Bert Niehoff will not be at his accustomed place at second base, for the present at least, and Dugey will play this position.

Alexander the Great to Pitch.

Gavvy Cravath, the Phillies' homeclouter, will be missing from his place in right field, Claude Copper, the former Giant and Federal Leaguer, having won this position. In the opening game Manager Moran will send his best boxman, Grover Alexander, to worry the Dodger batsmen. Alexander has shown his old-time skill in the South, and says he is ready for another successful campaign. Bill Killifer, who was out of the game last season because of injuries, will be back on the job this afternoon.

Brooklyn's choice in the box will be the veteran Jack Coombs or Sherry Smith, the Dodgers' promising young southpaw. Both of these twirlers have shown good form in the series in the South against the Red Sox, and are ready for today's task. The probable lineup will be as follows:

BROOKLYN.	PHILADELPHIA.
Johnston,cf.	Paskert,cf.
Fabrique,ss.	Bancroft,ss.
Daubert,1b.	Whitted,lf.
Wheat,lf.	Luderus,1b.
Stengel,rf.	Stock,3b.
Chapman,2b.	Cooper,rf.
Olson,3b.	Dugey,2b.
Meyers or Miller,c.	Killifer,c.
Coombs or Smith,p.	Alexander,p.

GIANTS ARRIVE IN BOSTON.

Many Players Have Colds—May Not Meet Braves Until Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Giants completed their long exhibition tour tonight, arriving in Boston from Toledo. They were whisked through the snow to their hotel and guessed, long before they were told, that the opening game with the Braves had been postponed from tomorrow until Thursday.

The field has been cleared, but the ground is frozen hard tonight, and the teams will be lucky if they get together before Friday. Manager McGraw says the postponement suits him exactly. many of his players have contracted slight colds, and, while the regulars can play, McGraw feels that his pitchers have gone back a little since leaving the far South, and the less cold weather work they have to do the better he will be pleased.

Tomorrow Secretary Foster hopes to be able to arrange with the Harvard Athletic Association to take the Giants to the Cambridge baseball cage for a workout in the afternoon. Dave Robertson, who is likely to be sent into the first lineup, is expected here in the morning, and so are Murray, Kelly, and Lobert, who have been traveling with the Giants' second section.

"It is too cold to talk about pitchers," Manager McGraw said tonight, "but really they are all about the same just now. Probably Anderson or Tesreau will start the opener." McGraw, who has not been feeling well for three days, added that he probably will remain indoors until it is possible to start the campaign.

PENN TO MAINTAIN SPORTS.

Quaker Athletes Will Be Under Supervision of Army Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania decided today to continue athletics at the university with every athlete under military supervision of Major William Kelley, U. S. A. Pennsylvania is the only large Eastern university to adopt this course during the international crisis.

Vermont to Keep Up Athletics.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 10.—At a mass meeting the students and faculty of the University of Vermont voted to continue all athletics for the rest of the year or until such time as the United States Government shall issue a call for the immediate services of all college men. At present every student in the university is taking daily military training and other plans for preparedness are being carried out.

MORE COLLEGE SPORTS OFF.

Institutions in Both East and West Cancel Schedules.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 10.—All intercollegiate athletic events between the University of Washington and other institutions in the Northwest scheduled for this Spring have been declared off by the student body of control, it was announced today. The board agreed that continuance of athletic sports would seriously interfere with the military training of the men in the university.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—The Athletic Council of the University of Wisconsin last night voted to cancel all intercollegiate sporting events scheduled for this Spring, with the exception of the training trip for the baseball team.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10—Johns Hopkins University has decided to abandon athletic activities this Spring. The authorities have accordingly canceled the schedules which had been arranged in the various branches of sport.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 10.—The Colby College Athletic Council tonight cancelled track athletics and all out-of-the-State baseball games.

ORONO, Me., April 10.—Because of the fact that the Faculty does not favor having athletic teams leave the State this Spring during the war, the M Club of the University of Maine made up of the men who have earned their letters on the athletic teams of the university, decided tonight that its members would have no part in track athletics. The club will encourage baseball, however.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., April 10.—Track athletics are to be abolished at Amherst for the present season, while baseball and tennis will be continued with restricted schedules, the Amherst student council decided today. The dropping of track was advocated by Coach Neiligan, as it is believed that it will interfere with college military training. Few athletes have been lost as yet by enlistment.

Indians Overwhelm Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 10.—Fifteen hits, for a total of twenty-five bases, together with eight bases on balls and two hit batsmen, netted the Cleveland Americans thirteen runs, and defeated the local American Association club, 13 to 0, in an exhibition game here today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	5	0
Toledo	0	0	0

Batteries—Gould, Lambeth, and Billings; Bowman, Brady, Keating, and Sweeney.

Yerkes Released by Cubs.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Steve Yerkes, second baseman with the Chicago Nationals, was released tonight to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association. Yerkes, a former Pittsburgh Federal, is under a Federal League contract calling for $6,500 a year. His release is taken to mean that Larry Doyle will be in condition to play second.

Catholic A. L. Plans Road Race.

The Catholic Athletic League will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Holy Cross Lyceum tomorrow. Several important matters will be discussed, including plans for a four-mile road race, closed to members of the league, to be held over the Holy Cross Lyceum's course on April 29. Twenty clubs of the league are expected to be represented at the coming meeting.

BILLIARD TROPHY WON BY GERSHEL

Appleby Brothers Tie for Second Place in Poggenburg Memorial Tourney.

Final Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.
W. Gershel, (175)...	4	1	54	5 15-32
E. T. Appleby, (250).	3	2	70	19 3-32
F. S Appleby, (250).	3	2	70	10
C. R. Lewis, (115)..	2	3	20	4 11-26
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175).	2	3	41	5 20-31
Jacob Klinger, (250).	1	4	70	15 10-16

By defeating Jacob Klinger last night William Gershel won the Poggenburg memorial billiard tournament, which has been in progress at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy for more than two weeks. Gershel played 175 points as against 250 by his rival, and won with the score of 175 to 186. It was a thrilling finish that decided the contest in his favor.

At one point Klinger was leading by nearly 100 points, and Gershel appeared to be hopelessly out of the contest. After thirty-two innings his count was only 80. The next four innings, however, proved all that were needed to give Gershel the decision. Runs of 10, 54, 12, and 20 closed the contest.

The way for Gershel's victory was paved in the afternoon, when Edgar T. Appleby defeated his brother, Francis S. Appleby, in a bitterly contested match with the score 250 to 204. Had Francis Appleby been able to defeat his brother he would have tied Gershel for first place. The Applebys are now tied for second place, and C. R. Lewis and George T. Moon, Jr., are tied for fourth place. When Klinger was leading last night the possibility of a triple tie for first place made itself manifest. Had the Austrian won, Gershel would have had two defeats against him, the same number as that recorded against the Applebys.

There was keen interest in the Gershel-Klinger match, a large gallery of spectators surrounding the table during the contest. Gershel did not play well at the start. During thirty-one innings he succeeded only twice in breaking into double figures and most of his counts were materially below the mark of ten. He appeared to have no stroke and, while Klinger was far from being in his best playing form, he was able to run off a lead that looked formidable as inning after inning passed without Gershel being able to bring himself to a high standard of play.

Gershel's recovery started in the thirty-second inning when he clustered ten. The following inning showed him in a rare mood of accomplishment. He gathered the balls and began steadily clicking off the points. His total mounted slowly, for there was a deliberation in Gershel's play that acted as a balance wheel against undue elation over his success. As the run raised itself above thirty and then above forty, Gershel showed more confidence and, while he was not holding the leader close, he counted with regularity, driving the balls here and there, but never seeming to lose a certain degee of mastery over them. It might be said that the balls rolled uncommonly well for him. A miss of a thin shot along the side rail terminated the run. This cluster placed Gershel within striking distance of victory, and there was less resistant in the play during the last two innings. A run of twelve followed, and then Gershel rattled off twenty additional points in the thirty-fifth inning, which clinched the victory.

Klinger could do little while Gershel was piling up points. Klinger's last two turns at the table netted him only five points, which counted for little against the play which was displayed by the ultimate winner.

The afternoon match between the two Appleby brothers was also interesting. In tournament competition the honors have usually been with Francis S. Appleby, but Edgar took full revenge for former defeats in the afternoon contest. Both men played repeated safeties, but Edgar shook off their influence on his play and forged ahead from the start of the match. The averages in the case of both players were lower than their usual standard, owing to the safety tactics. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

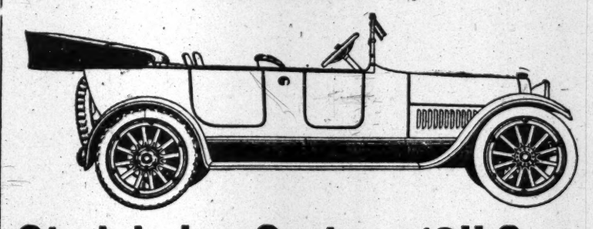
Edgar T. Appleby (250)—1 10 0 2 0 5 0 0 20 10 1 0 21 2 24 5 16 5 1 0 1 12 1 26 *5 21 9 0 2 0 22 7 10 3. Total—250. Average—7 19-33. High runs—26, 24, 21.

Francis S. Appleby (250)—2 0 0 4 0 2 3 22 5 16 14 1 0 1 3 4 1 0 3 16 4 0 0 27 12 0 0 0 2 36 0 27. Total—204. Average—6 12-32. High runs—36, 27, 27.

EVENING GAME.

William Gershel (175)—2 0 3 1 1 4 3 9 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 13 0 3 4 0 0 1 18 2 1 8 0 10 54 12 20. Total—175. Average—5. High runs—54, 20, 18.

Jacob Klinger (250)—1 0 11 0 10 16 13 0 0 4 3 3 0 1 1 0 4 0 7 9 1 0 11 2 1 4 11 17 1 3 2 1 24 5 0. Total—186. Average—5 11-35. High runs—84, 17, 16.



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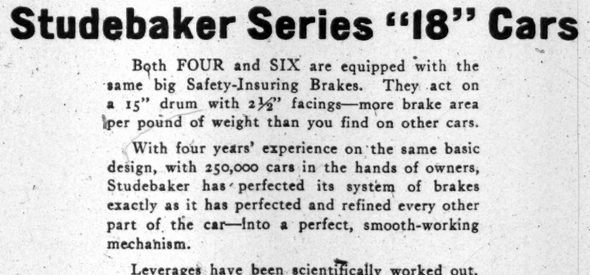

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Bronx Telephone, Melrose—9933.

1,071 ENTRIES AT JAMAICA.

Stake Races Fill Remarkably Well for Spring Meeting.

W. C. Edwards, Racing Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, announced yesterday that 1,071 entries had been received for the meeting at Jamaica, which will open the metropolitan racing season, on May 18. These entries cover fourteen stakes, eight of which will be run at the first session before the racing scene shifts to Belmont Park.

The entry list shows that Jamaica has kept pace with the other associations in number and quality of stake nominations, but the most remarkable increase is in the number of three-year-olds engaged. In the Southampton Handicap for three-year-olds there have been nominated 92, an increase of 58 over the entry for last year. The Stuyvesant, another three-year-old event, has 72 entries, against 33 last year. Among the horses of this age named are Harry Payne Whitney's Tumbler and Hwfa; August Belmont's Hourless and Deer Trap; Westy Hogan, the Western crack, owned by C. O. Whitney; Andrew Miller's Ticket; W. R. Coe's Jack Mount; A. K. Macomber's North Star III., Hollister, and Sun Bonnet.

The Youthful, for two-year-olds, has received the banner entry of 104 high-class youngsters. Every prominent owner in the East and many from the West are represented, the Wicklitfe Stable leading in numbers with 10. James Butler has named 7, while H. P. Whitney and Gifford A. Cochran each has 6. The Rosedale, for two-year-old fillies, received 97 entries, 42 more than last year.

The Excelsior Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, received 78 entries, an increase of 26. Among those nominated for this race are Pennant, Chicle, Hwfa, George Smith, The Finn, Boots, Ed Crump, Dodge, Spur, Star Hawk, Sortie, Sand Marsh, the winner in 1916; Leochares, Ormesdale, Bayberry Candle, Sugomboli, Chiclet, Crimper, He Will, Benevolent, The Cock, and Hank O'Day.

Practically the same nominations have been made to the Kings County and the Long Beach Handicaps. The value of the Kings County will be over $4,000, a substantial increase over previous years.

DUNDEE PUTS OUT POWERS.

Italian Lightweight Scores Knock-out in Ninth Round.

Wearing his opponent down with a consistent body attack from the start, Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, last night knocked out Jimmy Powers of the west side, in the ninth round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club. Dundee's showing on the whole, however, was not what of a disappointment, and his efforts against the comparatively inexperienced Powers failed to make any great impression.

The fiery little Italian showed flashes of his old-time aggressiveness, and a few close quarters he pounded away at Powers. The west sider was completely outclassed throughout and failed to earn the honors in any one round, although in the fourth session he bothered Dundee considerably with a left-hand jab followed with a right-hand cross to the face.

Dundee's blows to the stomach and ribs began to have their effect on Powers in the seventh session, when the west sider displayed signs of weariness. In the ninth round Dundee floored Powers with a hard right to the ribs for a count of eight, and shortly after regaining his feet the west side boxer was again sent down with the same kind of blow. This time Powers was counted out.

Langford Outpoints Thompson.

Sam Langford, the veteran colored heavyweight of Boston, was not forced to extend himself last night to gain the honors over Jack Thompson, another colored heavyweight, of Oklahoma. The contest was an uninteresting one because of the inability of Langford to force the issue and the regard Thompson displayed for his smaller opponent's punishing powers. Langford gained the honors in nine rounds, the second being even.

Carnival on Ice Tomorrow.

Ice skating in all its branches will be seen at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, the occasion being the annual carnival for the benefit of the employes. Among the events will be a performance by Norval Baptie and his company of girl skaters. Broh Meyer, champion figure skater, and Emmy Bergfeld will perform in their specialties. There will also be athletic and novelty events.

Skaters to Race Tonight.

Speed skaters will be seen in competition at the Brooklyn Ice Palace tonight. It will be the last meet of the season, the rink closing on Saturday evening. Three races have been arranged—a half-mile handicap, a half-mile novice, and a one-mile handicap race.

Baseball To-day, 3:15 P. M. Grand opening Championship season, Polo Grounds, 158th St. & 8th Av. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Music. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

HAUBERK OUTFOOTS FAVORITE AT BOWIE

Takes Columbia Handicap from Indian Chant in Vigorous Stretch Run.

BOWIE, Md., April 10.—The victory of J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk in the Columbia Handicap this afternoon furnished another proof of the riding ability of the veteran Jimmy Butwell, who handled the Coe cast-off with great skill and by a vigorous effort in the stretch compelled Indian Chant, the favorite, to be content with second place. In their recent races both Hauberk and Indian Chant have been ridden by R. McDermott, and as McDermott was engaged to pilot Indian Chant today the mount on Hauberk was given to Butwell.

The race, which was the feature of the Bowie card, was deprived of some of its interest by the scratching of Kewessa, a dual winner at the meeting, and Top o' th' Morning, the top weight in the handicap. Neither fancied the heavy going that prevailed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:51 2-5.

*Land Lubber, G. H. Browne's b. c., 114 pounds, by Juggernaut-Mast Head, $3.10, $2.30, and $2.10. (T. Parrington).....1
Sunny Hill, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 114, by Lumberg-Leisure, $2.70 and $2.40. (F. Robinson).....2
Onward, T. Clyde's br. g., 114, by Bryn Mawr-Nautilla, $3.50 third. (E. Haynes)...3
Rabunta II., *African Arrow, Charlie Leydecker, and Laudator also ran.

*G. H. Browne entry.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old maidens; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 1-5.

Ka'mia Park, R. D. Earle's b. c., 114 pounds, by Singleton-St. Kentigerna, $20.20, $12.90 and $4. (E. Haynes).....1
Flora Finch, J. White's ch. f., 100, by Transvaal-Resignation, $5.80 and $2.90. (R. McDermott).....2
Belle Ronald, R. T. Wilson's b. f., 109, by Dark Ronald-Best Belle, $2.30 third. (J. McTaggart).....3
Jack Carl, Scarpia II., Buddy, and Widow Becotte also ran. Mary Lydia scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22 1-5.

Prim Harry, G. Bird's ch. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Sir Harry-Prim Alice, $10.70, $5.10, and $3.40. (T. Parrington).....1
Edith Baumann, J. Arthur's ch. f., 4, 105, by Prince of Melbourne-Rose Prim, $4.50 and $3.80. (J. McTaggart).....2
Leoma, W. Skinker's b. g., 8, 112, by Magistrate-Lady Aintree, $6.10 third. (F. Robinson).....3
Jacklet, Bob Redfield, Lady London, Southern Gold, and Grenida also ran. Kyle and Billy Oliver scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Columbia Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 121 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $6.40, $2.70, and $2.50. (J. Butwell).....1
Indian Chant, J. W. Beam's ch. c., 4, 109, by Delhi-Anthem, $2.40 and $2.20. (R. McDermott).....2
Skiles Knob, W. Feuchter's ch. g., 5, 111, by Hurst Park-Felicity Murrat, $3.50 third. (L. Mink).....3
The Decision and Tea Caddy also ran. Kewessa, Top o' th' Morning, Roscoe Goose, and Dunga Din scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:47 2-5.

Freda Johnson, W. C. Capp's br. m., 6 years, 107 pounds, by Radford-Miss Matthews, $6.80, $3.10, and $2.90. (J. McTaggart).....1
Richard Langdon, B. Murray's blk. g., 7, 110, by Dick Wells-Lass of Langdon, $2.70 and $2.30. (F. Robinson).....2
Billie Hibbs, J. T. Temple's br. g., 12, 110, by Fatherless-Aurine, $11.30 third. (R. C. Watts).....3
Marshon, Carlton G., Tom Hancock, and Agon also ran. Peacock scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:46.

Huda's Brother, J. Arthur's b. g., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Blues-Eucharese, $7.80, $3.80, and $2.70. (J. McTaggart).....1
Inquieta, M. Lee's b. m., 7, 108, by Fatherless-Ellersalie, $3.40 and $2.70. (R. Sobel)..2
Feather Duster, H. Bruening's b. g., 9, 113, by Broomstick-Ascot Belle, $4 third. (B. Koppelman).....3
Malabar, Welga, Brave, and Mayme W. also ran. Page White scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52 2-5.

Progressive, T. Francis's ch. h., 7 years, 100 pounds, by Cesarion-Star Cat, $8.30, $2.60, and $2.20. (W. Collins).....1
Kilday, J. A. Gibson's b. g., 6, 108, by Peep-o'-Day-Lillie Turner, $10.60 and $8.20. (D. Sterling).....2
Disturber, C. E. Fountain's b. c., 4, 106, by Nasturtium-Meddlesome She, $2.90 third. (F. Robinson).....3
Pierrot, Ed. Bond, Lady Spiritueile, and Infidel II. also ran. Flying Feet and Costumer scratched.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Junior Purse; for two-year-olds; four furlongs. Golden Glow, 110 pounds; Irish Kiss, (Imp.,) 110; Hope, 106; Virginia Yell, 110; Miss Peep, 107; Lady Moore, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Meadows Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Captain Fredericks, 115 pounds; N. K. Beal, 115; Jack Dawson, 111; Bonnie Witch, 110; King Herod, (imp.,) 115; Hyannis, 115; Star Sapphire, 111.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Gaelic, 113 pounds; Joe Finn, 113; Ada Anne, 110; Smirking, 108; *Broom Corn, 103; Alston, 113; Jerry Jr., 111; Hiker, 108; *Encore, 110; *Sleepy Sam, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Royal Meteor, 117 pounds; Harry Lauder, 113; Quiet Babe, 110; Pin Money, 114; Jeaste Louise, 107; Spectre, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Royal Interest, 110 pounds; Little Nephew, 115; Anxiety, 113; Wizard, 111; Lantana, 98; Parlor Boy, 118; Talebearer, 115; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 113; Lucille B., 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 116 pounds; Costumer, 113; Song of Valley, 104; *Boxer, 108; Mr. Mack, 115; Pontefract, 110; Mary Warren, 102; *Baby Sister, 100.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track slow

Name Judges for Hudson Co. Show.

Judges have been selected for the third open show of the Hudson County Kennel Club, to be held at Fromchens Hall, Union Hill, N. J., tomorrow. The list follows:

James Anderson, Jersey City, N. J., setters and cocker spaniels; James Edwards, Yonkers, N. Y., Boston terriers; Jules Ferond, New York City, daschunde, German sheepdogs, pinchers, French bulldogs, pomeranians, and Brussels griffons; Anton A. Rost, Brooklyn, N. Y., bulldogs, toy spaniels, Pekingese, toy poodles, and maltese; John Stokes, Ridgefield, N. J., St. Bernards, great danes, wolfhounds, collies, airdales, bull and fox terriers; Messrs. Ferond, Stokes and Rost, unclassified specials and the sweepstake classes.

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The total absence of gear changing—the velvety gradual start and stop—the coasting feature and the soft, magnetic brake, which obviate tire slippage—the gradual acceleration which carries you from one to forty miles per hour without jolt or jar—

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Eight Brougham	$3335
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Also the same idea, of imported hand-woven Shetland wool tweeds, $50.

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SIR HERBERT TREE AS COL. NEWCOME

His Playing Far Superior to Anything He Has Done Here Recently.

PLAY BY MICHAEL MORTON

Old, Rough and Ready Dramatization of Thackeray's Novel Exhibited at the New Amsterdam.

COLONEL NEWCOME.—A dramatization in four acts by Michael Morton of Thackeray's novel, "The Newcomes." At the New Amsterdam.

Colonel Newcome.....Herbert Tree
Clive Newcome.....Robert Rendel
Sir Barnes Newcome.....Warburton Gamble
Fred Bayham.....Sydney Greenstreet
Arthur Pendennis.....Edward Forbes
James Binney.....Eric Snowdon
The Marquis of Farintosh...Charles Coleman
Lord Kew.....Craig Ward
Sir Thomas de Boots.....Redmond Flood
Nadab.....George G. Carr
Bowkins.....St. Clair Bayfield
Little Fred.....
Martin.....G. W. Anson
Bank Messenger.....Walter Plinge
Captain Sparke.....H. P. Hoyle
Major Madison.....George Nixon
Captain Hallock.....George G. Carr
Indian Servant.....John Powers
Rumun Loll.....H. R. Irving
Ethel Newcome.....Elsie MacKay
Lady Kew.....Clara P. Bracy
Mme. de Florac.....Adelaide Prince
Mrs. Mackenzie.....Alice Augarde Butler
Rosey Mackenzie.....Katherine Sayre
Mrs. Mason.....Stella St. Audrie
Lady Fareham.....Lora Prince
Nurse.....Helen Ludlam
Maria.....Phyllis Bullen

Sir Herbert Tree, the celebrated actor-manager from London, who held a long and prosperous Shakespearean festival at the New Amsterdam Theatre last Spring, returned to that playhouse last evening to repeat on its broad stage an old success of his—Colonel Newcome, in the play of that name, which Michael Morton fashioned long ago from the pages of Thackeray's novel. It is the same play which E. S. Willard presented in other cities of this country during his last season here and which Mr. Tree gave at His Majesty's more than ten years ago—a bold, free dramatization which forfeits, naturally, a good many of its material's values and which rides rough-shod over some of Thackeray's most cherished scenes to make a theatrical holiday.

But in the leading rôle, in his embodiment of one of the most lovable figures in English literature, Sir Herbert Tree is quite satisfying, giving a faithful, well-elaborated, finely imagined performance that is superior to anything he has done in this country—far superior, at least, to his work in any of the half dozen examples from his repertoire which he exhibited here last season.

Of course the speech he made after the fall of the final curtain last evening was a handsome piece of speech that kept the big audience in its place, even though it was close to the hour of midnight. It echoed the enthusiasm that had broken in upon the performance earlier in the evening when the Colonel, with Clive and Pendennis and F. B. and the rest around him at the celebrated dinner in his rooms, drank a toast to the British Navy, which brought down the house and prompted that gallant soldier to forget all about Thackeray, for the moment, and propose a toast to their friends across the sea, a pardonable interpolation if ever there was one.

This little liberty Sir Herbert ventured upon pales into insignificance compared with the liberties Michael Morton felt free and rightly felt free to take with "The Newcomes" in compressing its stupendous volume and its teeming life to the narrow limits of the theatre, but not all the liberties have been well taken, and some of them play havoc with the accumulating pathos of the story.

His play is in five scenes. It begins with the Colonel's little dinner to his friends when he sings "Wapping Old Stairs" and when Clive dashes his glass of wine into the sneering face of his cousin Barnes. The fact that in the play this boyish outburst of young Clive's is transposed to his sedater years is a fair sample of the exigencies of dramatizing Thackeray. The play then proceeds to Lady Fareham's ball, and every one is there, from Rosey and her mother to Mme. de Florac, and the rest. It is one of Mr. Morton's little schemes to bring every one on in every scene regardless, and this he carries to the extent of having Ethel Newcome come sailing in upon all possible occasions to the utter devastation of the story. She even attends Rosey's wedding. For Rosey's wedding follows the ball, where, after the Colonel has had his scene of reunion with his lost Lenore, (to the soft music of "Adieu, 'Tis Love's Last Greeting,") old Lady Kew steers her precious Ethel into the arms of the Marquis of Farintosh and the Colonel has his famous quarrel with Barnes. It is while he is presiding benevolently over Clive's wedding to Rosey that the storm of the failure of his bank. This is the climax of the play and there follows the scene of poverty and the last hours at Gray Friars.

There in the courtyard with the bells of the service still ringing, with Ethel's flowers in his hands, with Clive and Ethel and Mme. de Florac beside him, and with all the little gown-boys looking on, Colonel Newcome says "Adsum" when his name is called. Thus, much elaborated, befrilled and embroidered is one of the greatest and most richly memorable scenes in all literature transferred to the stage.

Though Mr. Morton has done his work crudely, he has made a presentable, coherent—play out of "The Newcomes," and one that will be at least intelligible to the host of theatregoers who could tell you, quick as a wink, that Colonel Newcome is the leading figure in Dickens's famous novel, "The Mill on the Floss." Which is more than Langdon Mitchell did with his far more tender and appreciative attempt to stage "Pendennis."

And Mr. Morton's play is made interesting by Sir Herbert's protrait of the Colonel, a performance that is genuinely charming and alive with a heartiness that is as admirable as it is surprising. Several of his scenes—you cannot help thinking of the play in fragments—are deserving of the most enthusiastic praise. Praise cannot be widely distributed, however, throughout the company that assisted in last evening's ragged, ill-prepared performance. The most satisfying work is done by Charles Coleman as Farintosh, Warburton Gamble as Barnes Newcome, and Sydney Greenstreet as Fred Bayham. The veteran G. W. Anson makes himself felt in a tiny servant's rôle. Elsie Mackay is fair to behold as Ethel Newcome, but she must toll like a Trojan to train her voice to other registers and sweeter, deeper notes.

Colonel Newcome is scheduled for four weeks only at the New Amsterdam—if the announcements are not to be taken with a grain of salt. After its first performance late last night Sir Herbert expressed his determination to get back to England if he could, and if he could not to stay here and produce Louis N. Parker's "Drake," a patriotic pageant that England found ever so stirring in the early days of the war.

A YOUNG AMERICAN PIANIST.

Edward Mumma Morris Gives His First New York Recital.

Edward Mumma Morris, a young American pianist who made his first appearance in New York at a recital in the Comedy Theatre yesterday, showed unquestionable talent and an unusually trustworthy equipment in the way of technique. He got all his musical training in Baltimore; and it is obvious that his musical nature has been subjected to musical influences of an advantageous sort. His program was a highly ambitious one: Busoni's arrangement of Bach's D minor organ fugue, Mozart's "Pastorale Variée," Chopin's B flat minor sonata, the B minor Scherzo, and Godowsky's transmogrification of Strauss's "Fledermaus" waltzes were the principal pieces.

They made great exactions on Mr. Morris's technique and physical endurance, which were well met. They made still more on his musical insight and his poetical feeling; and these, too, were remarkably well met. Mr. Morris played with sincerity, without affectation, and with great taste, as well as with a genuinely artistic understanding of the music. He found the biggest pieces on his program, perhaps, somewhat formidable; nor is this strange. He had to labor somewhat to produce the volume of tone he desired. He will some time have an opportunity to show what he can accomplish in the production of tone and tonal quality. He was overweighted in this matter by two handicaps yesterday; one of them was the acoustics of the concert room, accentuated by the flannel curtains so much affected there as a stage setting.

OPERA'S FINAL WEEK BILLS.

"Lakme," "Carmen," "Thais," and "Pagliacci" In Repertoire.

French opera leads the Metropolitan bills just posted for the season's closing week, including "Lakme" on Monday for Barrientos, a special "Carmen" next Wednesday afternoon, sung by Farrar, Martinelli, and Whitehill, and a final Saturday matinée of "Thais" with Farrar and Amato.

Signor Caruso and the Italians have two farewell nights, Wednesday "Pagliacci" with Muzio, preceded by "L'Oracolo" with Scotti, and Friday "Rigoletto," when the tenor is assisted by Barrientos and De Luca. The Thursday opera will be "Iphigenia," with Kurt, Sembach, Well, and Braun. A Saturday evening, April 21, yet to be announced, will complete the season in New York.

For its twenty-fourth week the company goes to Atlanta, where the operas now scheduled are "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Trovatore," "Francesca da Rimini," "Tosca," "Boheme," "Siegfried," and "Rigoletto." Many of the stars will spend the Summer in America.

At next Sunday's final Metropolitan concert, Adriano Ariani is to conduct his oratorio, "St. Francis of Assisi," with the opera chorus, Alda, Botta, and Didur.

Tenor and Baritone in Duets.

Frederick Burgy and Theodore von Hemert were heard by a large audience at Aeolian Hall last evening in duets for tenor and baritone, unusual on the concert stage, and ranging from Verdi's opera, "Forza del Destino," to this season's Caruso rôles in "Pearl Fishers" and "La Bohème." The house was thankfully interested in them, as it was again when Mr. von Hemert's deep voice explored an entire group of new songs by his protégé, the blind composer, Roland Farley, while Mr. Burgy, a singer less familiar here, added a popular solo from Lehman's "Persian Garden" in straightforward and vigorous style. The entertainment was out of the ordinary, and enjoyable.

SWANN INQUIRY BEGUN.

Governor's Commissioner Hearing Evidence on City Club's Charges.

A hearing of the controversy between District Attorney Edward Swann and several former Assistant District Attorneys was begun yesterday morning by George L. Ingraham, commissioner for Governor Whitman. Yesterday's proceedings had to do with charges of misconduct in office made against Mr. Swann by the City Club, which asked his removal on the allegation that he neglected to prosecute union leaders for their part in garment strike riots.

Mr. Swann was represented by John B. Stanchfield and Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and Alfred J. Tully. Chase Mellen and John Kirkland Clark, a former Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the City Club.

Before allowing the hearing to proceed Mr. Ingraham announced that his jurisdiction was confined to the original charges of the City Club, and that he could not hear evidence regarding further allegations, made recently by that body, that Mr. Swann had indicted witnesses in the labor cases for perjury because they refused to alter their testimony in order to aid his defense.

James A. Delehanty, who made the original charges against Swann on Dec. 31 last, the day that he, Delehanty, retired as a Judge of General Sessions, took the stand. After the memorandum, familiar to newspaper readers, had been put into evidence, efforts to elicit from him how he reached the conclusions in his memorandum, and what investigation he had undertaken, were blocked by the defense. Mr. Ingraham finally ruled that the question was not allowable.

At this point the Commissioner's attention was directed to the fact that jurisdiction over witnesses in the original cases who had been indicted for perjury, because, the City Club charges, they would not modify their testimony to aid the District Attorney's defense, now lay with the Attorney General of the State, who, at the club's request, had been directed by the Governor to take their cases out of the hands of the county prosecutor. These men are wanted as witnesses for the petitioners at the hearing. At the same moment word was brought to Mr. Ingraham that the Governor expected him to pass, also, upon the City Club's second set of charges concerning these indicted men, and adjournment was taken until this morning.

GERMANS MUST WAIT.

No More to be Made Citizens Till Court Decides Jonas Meyer's Case.

Argument was heard yesterday by the United States Circuit Court on the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Mayer in admitting Jonas Meyer, a German, to citizenship after the United States and Germany had begun war. Decision was reserved. The question to be decided is whether the term "application" in the law refers to the date when Meyer received his final papers or the date, ninety days later, when he appeared in court to take the final oath.

Pending the decision the State Supreme Court will not admit any Germans who received their final papers within ninety days of the declaration of war. Germans who appeared before Justice Pendleton yesterday were turned away. The Justice admitted seventy-one Austrians, Russians, Englishmen, and Irishmen, all of whom were deemed eligible. Seventy-eight applicants were told to go away and become better informed concerning American methods of government. One of these was an Austrian who could not read English. He said he had been too busy to learn.

Arcadi Gluckman, a Sergeant of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was admitted to citizenship by Judge Chatfield of the Federal District Court without the formality of first papers. Gluckman was a Russian, but he served on the Mexican border, and he was admitted under the law that makes active service in the army equivalent to an honorable discharge.

In the naturalization branch of County Clerk Schneider's office yesterday 350 first and 75 second papers were issued. The applicants were mainly Germans, Austrians, and Irishmen, with a sprinkling of Englishmen.

PLEADGUILTY TO GEM THEFT

McNair Jewel Robbers to Testify Against Alleged Buyer.

Henry von Gulik, a window cleaner, and Henry Schumacher, a waiter, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to the larceny of more than $60,000 worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. Elvira Brokaw McNair of 5 East Seventy-ninth Street. According to Assistant District Attorney Newman Levy, von Gulik confessed that he had taken the jewelry from a dresser in the McNair home, March 22, while cleaning the windows. Later he went to a saloon and became acquainted with Schumacher, who lived at the German Mission House on South Street. The newcomer robbed him of the jewelry, and subsequently sold it to Joseph Victor of 1,771 Madison Avenue.

Both men were remanded in the Tombs to await sentence. They will appear against Victor, who is awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that Victor paid Schumacher $8,000 for the McNair gems. Mrs. McNair recovered all of her property.

MOVE FOR AMERICANIZATION

Westchester Men Stir Interest in Devoting a Day to Appeals.

With the view of stimulating naturalization of foreigners living here through a country-wide celebration of an Americanization Day, the date of which is to be set later, the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce will discuss the subject at a meeting at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, tomorrow night.

Speakers at the meeting will include Judge Frank L. Young, Lee Parsons Davis, District Attorney of Westchester; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Professor John M. Clark of the State Board of Education.

The Chamber is trying to secure the opening of evening classes in public schools where foreigners can be instructed in civic subjects. The co-operation of local civic organizations and employers of immigrant labor will also be asked.

Yvette Guilbert Begins Farewell.

Yvette Guilbert wave the first of two farewell matinées at Maxine Elliott's Theatre yesterday, speaking quaintly in English to her large audience on "Love in France," illustrated by many old French folksongs. She was assisted at the piano by Gustave Ferrari, and in dances by her pupils, Myra Jane Wilcoxson, Elizabeth Moffat, Virginia Pope, and Lea Penman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

Young men in every community are using Allen's Foot-Ease in their drills for Military Preparedness.

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

AUTHORS UPHOLD WILSON.

But Are Rebuked for Talking Too Much Before They Vote.

A young writer who might or might not have had a contract to write pieces about how the war should be run arose at the annual meeting of the Authors' League of America at Delmonico's yesterday and, joining the discussion of a resolution placing the authors squarely behind the Government, observed that the form of the resolution would prohibit criticism of the authorities. Another author said that because the resolution placed the writers, regardless of party or nationality, behind the President, it might be taken to mean placing Republicans and Germans in the same class. After some more debate of the same sort, Ellis Parker Butler, who was wielding the gavel, pounded the table and said:

"The trouble about this debate is it's all talk. You people who have been making speeches don't mean what you say. We are all behind the President and that's all there is to it. All in favor of the resolution rise."

Everybody rose.

Then Alice Duer Miller, who wrote "Comé Out of the Kitchen," introduced a resolution declaring that it was the opinion of the authors of America that women should have the vote at once, in consideration of what they were doing to help the nation in the war. George Creel made a speech in which he said Miss Miller was exactly right. The motion was then put. Only two men and one woman voted against it.

"The motion is carried very thoroughly," ruled Mr. Butler.

The following Executive Committee was elected for 1917: Samuel Hopkins Adams, Gertrude Atherton, Will Payne, Robert Grant, Charles Dena Gibson, Meredith Nicholson, Jesse Lynch Williams, Walter Prichard Eaton, Ernest Poole, and Kate Jordan Vermilye.

Last night the authors had a dinner at Delmonico's. One of them tried to make a speech, but after the first sentence he was interrupted so much that there were no more speeches. A series of burlesques was given by well-known writers, in which fun was poked at the drama, the movies, and the magazines.

TESTS DE-INKING PROCESS.

Inventor Tries to Make Over Old Newsprint at Holyoke.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 10.—Extensive experimental tests are now being made at the Riverside Paper Company No. 2 Division mill of the American Writing Paper Company for the manufacture of deinking newsprint paper.

The experimental tests which have been going on for a number of weeks are under the direct supervision of Thomas Jasperson, who has a process for making de-inking newsprint, a product that is equal to the present newsprint paper. Mr. Jasperson is now offering to the local paper trade samples of the new paper in any quantity desired, either on rolls or flat. This new paper appears to be of an exceptionally good quality, and if the final experiments are successful the manufacture of this paper will doubtless be continued and on a broad scale.

Mr. Jasperson said that he could not divulge the nature of the process today, and that he would first have to consult with others interested in it. He was not in a position to make a statement as to the success of the process now, but intimated that developments would probably be forthcoming soon.

So far as can be learned, the tests have nothing to do with the American Writing Paper Company, the company having merely given over its experimental station at the mill for making tests of the new process and manufacture of this newsprint paper.

JAIL FOR MOTOR SPEEDERS.

Ninety Thus Punished by Traffic Court in One Month.

The report for March of the cases brought before Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, which was made public yesterday, showed that 566 persons were arraigned and $3,883 collected in fines. Ninety persons were imprisoned for violations.

Of the speeders, 111 were first offenders, nine second offenders, and two third offenders. There were four cases of chauffeurs who tried to escape after accidents, sixteen cases of reckless driving, nineteen of chauffeurs who had no license, and five of drivers who were intoxicated.

KOLB GUILTY IN PLOT CASE.

Jurymen in Black Tom Trials Disagree as to Schwartz.

Fritz Kolb was found guilty in the Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City yesterday of having had explosives in his possession, with which the State contended he had plotted a second Black Tom explosion. The maximum penalty for the offense is three years' imprisonment and $2,000 fine, and the minimum penalty is two years' imprisonment. Kolb will be sentenced later.

The jury disagreed in the case of Hans Schwartz, who was tried on the same charge. Schwartz will be tried a second time.

War Cancels Columbia Banquet.

Columbia's war plans have caused the cancellation of the annual publications banquet, which was to be devoted this year to a celebration of the fortieth birthday of Spectator, the campus daily newspaper. Several of the students who were active in planning the celebration have enlisted in the National Guard, and others are busy in the military and naval training courses at the university.

MUSIC NOTES.

Eight hundred women who will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the Metropolitan benefit for the Musical Union of Women Artists on Tuesday next, met yesterday in Aeolian Hall. Volunteers may join them next Monday at the Plaza, or at a final rehearsal Tuesday at the Metropolitan. Their concert that evening will have the help of Enrico Caruso, Sarah Bernhardt, Frances Alda, and Sir Herbert Tree.

Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackson will make a joint debut in a program of original pantomimes and dances, entitled "L'Heure Joyeuse," at the Comedy Theatre this afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Butler Davenport's new play, "Difference in Gods," the first performance of which was announced last Monday afternoon at the Bramhall Playhouse, will be presented for the first time Friday night instead.

Blanca Soroya, an American soprano now on tour with the Boston Opera Company, has been engaged for one of the principal roles in the revival of "The Highwayman" which the Shuberts will make on Monday night, April 30, at the Forty-fourth Street.

The date for the first performance of "Peter Ibbetson" at the Republic has been changed from next Monday to next Tuesday night.

Three one-act playlets will make up the fourth bill of the Brooklyn Repertory Theatre. The playlets, which will be presented on Friday night, are Violet Robinson's "Household Gods," Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon," and "The Subjection of Kezia," by Mrs. Havelock Ellis.

Europe's original Palm Beach orchestra will hereafter alternate with the Blue and White Marimba Band in playing for the dancing on the Century Roof.

George Dostal, tenor, and M. Dambois, 'cellist, have been added to the list of artists who will take part in the entertainment for the benefit of the Newsboys' Summer Camp Fund at the Hippodrome next Sunday night.

The annual entertainment in which the members of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" and "Frolic" companies take part was held last night on the New Amsterdam roof. Anna Pennington, one of the stars of last season's "Follies," will dance in the new edition of the "Frolic" now in preparation.

Three hundred best novels, books of travel, biography, and poems described in the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday.—Advt.

RIVERSIDE B'way & 96 St. | NAN HALPERIN "THE FOUR HUSBANDS" WATSON SISTERS AL HERMAN, Others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS with Lew Hilton.

SWIMMING—Scientifically Taught. The Dalton Method, as taught for the past 18 years, is the successful method. Send for booklet T. Dalton Swimming Schools, 19 W. 44 St. 308 W. 59 St.

NEW SCHOOL OF DESIGN. Open all year. Douglas John Connah, Director, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL 137 W. 17th St. Tel. 3853 Chelsea.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. LAST 2 WEEKS. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S Little Club Opening Fri. Eve., Apr. 13th—44th St. Thea. Bldg.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off Broadway. Phone 420 Bryant. GALA OPENING Tom'w Eve. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. Seats Now.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30. IDEN PAYNE'S Production, GRASSHOPPER By Padraic Colum & Mrs. Washburn Freund. "Held her audience in firm grasp."—World.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE.

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE with Music. SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

MAT. TODAY. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse Mats. Today & Saturday.

William A. Brady's 48th St. Thea., just E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. The 13th With MARGARET WYCHERLY Chair

44TH ST. Thea. Beeg MON., APR. 16 ROBERT B. MANTELL in repertoire. Seats Now.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY and ADELE ROWLAND "Hits the bull's eye."—Daruton, Evs. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

PRINCESS 29th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! The Smartest Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays. COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Negro PLAYS and PLAYERS. Singing Orchestra. GARDEN Theatre. Phone 9048 Mad. Sq. Mats. Today & Sat.

PARK THEATRE 59th Street. Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. THE WHIP. "One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. POLLYANNA The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FARRAR 44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY. IN JOAN THE WOMAN Twice Daily LAST WEEK. 2:10—8:10.

4th MONTH LAST WEEKS WILLIAM FOX'S STIRRING PHOTO SPECTACLE, The Honor System TWICE DAILY. LYRIC West 42d St. Popular Prices 2:30 & 8:30

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE West 34th St. BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 25c TO $1. Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth. The WANDERER Company of 250 & Greatest Cast Ever Assembled on the American Stage. Tonight & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ELLA HALL, "A Jewel in Pawn."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. George Primrose & Minstrels. All Seats Reserved. "The Evil Hour," Brown, Harris & Brown, Montrose & Allen, others. 25, 35, 50.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL— JOSEF HOFMANN. FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POLES. Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Princess Theatre, Sun. Aft., Apr. 15, 3:15. 39 St., near B'way. Piano Recital Wittgenstein. VICTOR. Tickets $1.50 and $2.00. Boxes $15.00. Mgt. Foster & David. Knabe Piano Used.

COMEDY THEATRE, Sun. Aft., April 15, at 3. Violin Recital Eunice Prossor. Tickets at Box Office. Mg'ment Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 13, at 3. Song Recital Mme. Staberg-Hall. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. The Irish Australian Soprano AMY CASTLES. Assisted by DAVID HOCHSTEIN, VIOLINIST. Seats Now at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

PUNCH & JUDY THEA., Thursday, 4 P. M. Mr. & Mrs. Barlow

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lexington Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP & COMPANY in Ad. Philipp's Musical Hit, AUCTION PINOCHLE

Bramhall Playhouse 27th Street and Lexington Avenue. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. "KEEPING UP APPEARANCES." Fri., Sat. and Sat. Mat. "DIFFERENCE IN GODS."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, Elizabeth Murray, Sarah Padden in "The Clod," Willie Weston, Al Herman and Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh.

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Theatre Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 7200 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

WANTED OPERA SUBSCRIPTION SEATS $7 and $9, Orchestra, Circle A, Monday night. If not, any night but Thursday. Bonus. D 109 Times.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. SIR HERBERT TREE in THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. The Case of Lady Camber. "Undeniable success."—Herald. "Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. OUR BETTERS. "The Smartest Comedy in Town." CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Pop. Price Mat. Today. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, VAN & SCHENCK, & Beauty Chorus. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Great Play, "Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play, ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (POP.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

BELASCO 44th St., near Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. UNANIMOUS PRAISE! ARNOLD DALY at his best.—Times. in THE VERY MINUTE. "UNUSUAL" ..... HERALD. "TIMELY" ..... EVE. WORLD. "HAILED ENTHUSIASTICALLY" ..... TRIBUNE. "ACTED WITH POWER" ..... WORLD

RANDOLPH, E. 57, off 3rd Av. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Tom'w. 'Phone Plaza 812. NJU The Great Urban-Ordynski Sensation (Call it NEW).

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM A. BRADY presents. COURTENAY-WISE. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 43 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "THE WILLOW TREE" GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c. $1.00.

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REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE. MOVING NEXT MON. to the ELTINGE. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME" TUES., APRIL 17—Seats Tomorrow. "PETER IBBETSON" with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY and Sat. LAST 6 TIMES. Cheating Cheaters. Next Mon. JANE COWL, "Lilac Time."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Bohlier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Thurs., Special Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5.) Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

Thurs. at 8. Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.

Fri. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill. Cond., Bodanzky.

Sat. at 2, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason; Sembach, Reiss, Bloch, Althouse, Bourgdael. Bodanzky.

Sat. at 8:15. (75c. to $3.) Barbiere di Sivigila, Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola, Malatesta, Papi.

Next Mon. at 8:15, Lakme, Barrientos, Delaunois; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier Cond., Polacco.

Wed. at 8, L'Oracolo. Mason, Braslau; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Papi.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Metropolitan Opera House. This Afternoon at 3. Isadora Duncan AND HER PUPILS. Symphony Orchestra of 85. Prices: 400 seats at 50c; 400 at $1; 300 at $1.50. Orch. Circle, $2; Orchestra, $2.50 at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
H. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....1,526 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 397 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

INTENT UPON DELAY.

In time of war the civilian as much as the soldier is responsible for defeat and disaster. Battles are not lost alone on the field; they may be lost beneath the dome of the Capitol, they may be lost in the Cabinet, or they may be lost in the private office of the Secretary of War. Wherever they are lost, it is the people who suffer and the soldiers who die, with the knowledge and the conviction that our military policy is a crime against life, a crime against property, and a crime against liberty.—Major Gen. EMORY UPTON.

These stirring words from the preface to General UPTON'S masterly book on "The Military Policy of the United States" should be borne in mind at a time when the dissentients in Congress, the Senators and Representatives who are striving to delay our preparations for national defense, are getting ready to oppose, with all their energy, the passage of the War Department's Army bill unless the provision for universal service is removed. The bill will eventually be passed, but in view of the enormous volume of work to be done before any army we can assemble is made ready for efficient service, every day of delay will increase the danger of our situation.

A large majority of the citizens of the United States favor universal training and service. Although the Government has not committed itself to a system of universal military training in times of peace, it proposes now to raise a new army by an equitable plan which has been decided upon after careful consideration of our own experiences in war and of the experiences of Great Britain during the present struggle for democracy. There is no doubt that many men will volunteer their services to save their country. But the unfairness of the volunteer system has come to be generally recognized. It calls to arms the true patriots, it leaves at home the slackers who enjoy all the advantages of free Government. It draws from the farms and the mills and the railroads the sturdy, loyal men who can better serve their country in its time of trial by remaining where they are. Thousands of idlers who belong to well-to-do families will escape their share of national duty. Men employed in professions and industries less important to the welfare of the nation than railroading and manufacturing will avoid service.

In order to organize the army on a fair basis, recognizing the principle of universal obligation, the President, through the War Department, proposes a system of selective conscription under which all men in this country between the ages of 19 and 25 years will be enrolled in units of 500,000 and put into service according to their fitness. Married men, those who have helpless persons dependent upon them, and workers whose work is valuable to a country at war will receive certificates exempting them honorably from military duty. The others will be subjected to intensive training. The burden will be equally distributed. This bill must inevitably become a law. But the question of time is of vast importance and that the opposition thoroughly understands. The effect of the opposition will be to postpone action, to leave the country undefended as long as possible. That is the plan of the men who insist upon permanent reliance on the volunteer system. That is the plan of those who suggest that the conscription should be delayed until volunteering has failed. But the failure of the volunteer system is written in our history. Major Gen. SCOTT, who as Chief of Staff is now at the head of our army, has condemned it because it cannot produce anything like the number of men required, because it is undemocratic, inefficient, and extravagant, shifting the burden from the many to the few whom patriotism impels to sacrifice themselves for their country; because instead of unifying the people so that all will willingly undergo sacrifice for the national good, it enables the selfish and unpatriotic to stay at home.

The volunteer system is doomed. We must have universal service and a permanent system of universal training. The immediate demand of the country is for the passage of the Army bill as it stands and the appropriations needed to put it in operation so that training can begin. Months must elapse, under the best conditions, before the larger part of our war army will be ready for service.

THE CENSORSHIP.

In the Espionage bill now before Congress awaiting its consideration there is a section giving to the Government the power of censorship over the press, although the bill is professedly designed only to deal with spies. As it stands in the bill this section makes it possible for the Government to assume complete control over all the newspapers of the country, to abolish and suppress the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution. In the guise of safeguards against giving information of value to the enemy it puts it in the power of the Government to prevent absolutely the publication of news relating to war.

It would appear that this section has been drawn as a bill to punish the crimes of theft, arson, or murder would be drawn, with the plain intent to confer the broadest possible powers. Yet it is sufficiently obvious that under our Constitution an emergency censorship act in time of war should in its scope be strictly limited to the immediate purpose of preventing the publication of news prejudicial to the success of military operations. It would be a monstrous abuse of legislative authority to attempt to put into the hands of the Government the power to interfere with the legitimate business of the newspapers.

It is quite beside the mark to argue that this power would not be exercised—it should never be conferred. The line of distinction between justified censorship and unwarrantable encroachment upon the freedom of the press is plain. If any Senators or members of the House believe that it would be to the advantage of the Government to deprive the people of the means of knowing what is going on, or the Government of the daily opportunity to know the thoughts and feelings of the people, a candid retrospective consideration of the manner in which the newspapers of the United States during the past six months have served the cause of democracy, human rights, and American honor, by bringing home to Congress and the Administration the will and desires of the people, would remove that delusion. The newspapers of the country will faithfully comply with any reasonable requests or regulations of the Government. It is not even necessary that the requests should have the special authority of a statute. The press is as patriotic as the Congress.

THE BATTLE IN THE SNOW.

The Germans are not conducting a strategic retreat along the line from Arras to Lens. The Kaiser will send no congratulations to HINDENBURG on his victorious retirement. In one day's fight the British took over 9,000 prisoners and more than forty guns. Last night this total had increased to more than 11,000 prisoners and over 100 guns, and was still going up. The intensity and accomplishment of the initial British attack were much greater than at the beginning of the battle of the Somme last year. If the Germans could have resisted, they would have held their ground. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is that in 1917 the Germans cannot fight as well as the British. If this is due to the superiority of the British artillery, and not to the superiority of the individual British soldier, the sum adds up to the same total.

However, it will be remembered that when the battle of the Somme closed last year that extremely modest and conservative reporter of events, Sir DOUGLAS HAIG, allowed himself a rarely exercised optimism on one point. He said that a deterioration in the German morale had been noted toward the close of the four months' battle; that the Germans could no longer fight so well. Coming from such a cautious observer as HAIG, the statement had a weight that would not have attached to another. He took up the battle in April where he let it go in November, and found the morale of his enemy not greatly improved over what it was then; that may fairly be assumed, and the superiority in artillery tells the rest of the story.

The battle of Arras is another proof of the futility of militarism in the long run. The Germans have been making ready for this war for forty years, and at the beginning of it they were superior. The British began to make ready after the war began, and have been at it two years and a half; and already they are superior.

Canada has a new reason for pride. It was great good fortune for her that the taking of the Vimy Ridge, for which the Allies had poured out so much of their blood, fell in the long run to her. April 9, 1917, will be in Canada's history one of the great days, a day of glory to furnish inspiration to her sons for generations. Her new ally salutes her and rejoices with her.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The bonds of the Government's $5,000,000,000 issue, it is understood, will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. Financiers and bankers acquainted with the condition of the investment market cordially approve the bond issue. The loan is greater than the Government has ever made, but the costs of war surpass all historical precedents, and it is everywhere felt that it would be a serious mistake to underestimate them.

The difference of opinion has arisen chiefly over the interest rate. In some quarters there is grave doubt whether $5,000,000,000 could be placed at 3½ per cent. Granting that this is a reasonable doubt, the argument that the certainty of success at 4 per cent. would be worth paying for at the additional rate of one-half of 1 per cent. is plausible enough. These bonds, however, will not only be exempt from all taxation, State and National, but the return from them will not have to be declared in income tax statements to Collectors of Internal Revenue. For that reason they will not figure in the surtax imposed upon incomes over $20,000. These exemptions, it is commonly estimated, are worth considerably more than 1 per cent. to the investor. If the rate of interest is made 4 per cent. the bonds will be upon the footing of issues of private corporations paying between 5 and 6 per cent.

Is it to be believed that the promise to pay of the United States Government, borrowing money for the purposes of this war, must be brought to a parity of return with private bond issues, in order to make the Government bonds attractive to investors? It seems to us that when the great incentive of patriotism is taken into account and when we consider that these bonds are to be placed by direct appeal to the people, the rate of 3½ per cent. will call forth even the great sum demanded.

It is a matter for most careful expert consideration, but the American people seem to have united in a common resolve to diminish the cost of the war by individual sacrifice of gain. The Government may with very great propriety follow that example.

CAUCUS-MADE STRATEGISTS.

The conduct of the war is executive business and should be left in the hands of the Executive. Congress has a high and valuable function, but the executive business of carrying on the war is not a part of it. The resolution introduced by Senator WEEKS and Representative MADDEN, in which they merely act as the spokesmen for other men who have decided on a course of action, should be held in abeyance until some crying need for it is shown. The resolution provides for a Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is well enough to pattern after the good things that were done during the War of Secession, but there is no sense in repeating the mistakes of that period. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, which would never have been formed if there had not been an unconcealed distrust by the party politicians of LINCOLN'S ability to carry that war on, is now remembered chiefly for the reversal of its decisions by history. No member of it added to his fame by his membership.

The measure proceeds from Republican councils, and the object is understandable. It is that Republicans may participate in the executive business of conducting the war, and that by their statesmanlike correction of the President's mistakes they may make party capital. They do not put that object quite so coarsely to themselves, no doubt; they think all they want is to keep the party in a position to reap some honest credit before the people. But the method they choose, that of trying to take a hand in executive business, is a mistake. The Republicans can, indeed, win great credit from this war, but not in this way. The way in which they can win it was pointed out Monday night by their greatest statesman, ELIHU ROOT.

> We, as Republicans, banish from our hearts all thought of partisanship and pledge ourselves to do our duty to our country, in good repute or ill repute, in success or failure. That is the way the Republican Party must show that it loves this country more than it loves place and power. * * * As we love our country, we must give them as whole-hearted, as loyal, support as though every man there were a Republican. * * * We need no coalition Government to make us loyal. We will make a coalition ourselves with every Democrat in the country.

A Committee on the Conduct of the War is not needed, and no good it could do is comparable to the harm it could do. When the executive branch of the Government has made a botch and a fizzle of the executive business of carrying on war, then it will be time to consider the rescue of the country by "six members of the Senate, including four Democrats and two Republicans, and six members of the House, including three Democrats and three Republicans," their military genius and statesmanlike quality vouched for by two party caucuses. Not until then.

FOOD SPECULATION.

Prices for food grains slumped yesterday as badly as they rose upon the crop report. The reason is that the experts are abandoning the movement for the rise just as the amateurs are taking it up. Professionals are better buyers at the bottom than at the top. In proportion that the price movement breaks the record they like to let others carry the burden. Particularly is this so when the conditions are such that Governments are likely to take a hand. Not only are Government resources beyond those of speculators. Behind Governments there is a power of sentiment which gives pause even to the boldest. The President of the Armour Grain Company of Chicago announced yesterday that he would accept no new business in grain futures or any of a purely speculative nature. Mr. J. OGDEN ARMOUR said:

> The prices of wheat, corn, live stock and other food products have got away from any control but that of the Government. Let the Government, for instance, fix the wholesale price of all meat products. That would probably result in an automatic regulation of all prices, from the producer to the consumer. If it failed to do so, further Government action might be necessary.

Other speculators of the Chicago sort had abandoned the game before. On the other hand, our shops are filled with speculators of another sort. Our wholesalers are declining to make a market for canned goods at the top, but the retailers have been cleaned out by the housewives who fear that prices will not stop at the highest known. One wholesaler quoted by The Journal of Commerce said yesterday:

> If there develops any actual shortage of food in this city, it will be clearly the fault of the consumers themselves. For months past they have been buying beyond their needs and forcing prices up by sheer operation of the law of supply and demand, and now that the war is actually on and it is evident that Government bids will shortly be asked for, they are loading up worse than ever and have us all guessing.

There is a good side even to this. Just as the high prices stimulate the farmers, so they encourage thrift among consumers in the use of what is so uncommonly hard to get. It does not occur to these forehanded speculators that if there is a shortage such as they fear their stocks will be at the public service, cupboards being searched unceremoniously. When the millions take to buying against one another, the aggregate rivals the purchases of the big operators who have been frightened out of the market.

THE VETERANS' PREFERENCE AMENDMENT.

It is a particularly unseasonable time for any attempt to impair the efficiency of the civil service of the State; yet some of the veterans of the Spanish war have chosen it for the revival of the constitutional amendment giving preference "over all others, "without regard to their standing on "any list," in appointments and promotions in that service to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served as such in the civil war, the Spanish war, or the insurrection in the Philippines before July 4, 1902. The Civil Service Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1915 properly refused to report the amendment. Now, presumably relying upon the patriotic feeling of the hour, the sponsors of the scheme have presented it again as a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly for an amendment to the Constitution.

All honor to the men who have fought for the United States. It is to be regretted that any of them should depend upon popular gratitude to give them special privileges, to override the principles of civil service reform, and to make their extraneous merit, not their fitness ascertained by competitive examinations, their qualification for office. The State needs in war most of all the utmost efficiency of service. Gratitude for past service must yield to the imperative demands of the present and the immediate future. Civil efficiency and preparedness must accompany military efficiency.

This proposed constitutional amendment is an invitation to inefficiency, a surrender to favoritism. This concurrent resolution, introduced in the Senate by Mr. GILCHRIST, in the House by Mr. MARTIN, should be beaten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Large Saving of Wheat.

With almost the whole world worrying more or less, and not a little of it deeply apprehensive, in regard to where its bread is to come from for the next year or two, a suggestion that has been made by President WATERS of the Kansas State Agricultural College would seem to be worthy of serious consideration. He says that by making into flour 81 per cent. of the wheat milled, instead of 73 per cent., as is the present and established habit, there would be an increase of something like 80,000,000 barrels of flour in this country alone—an amount that really counts, even when dealing with such colossal figures as must be used in referring to aggregate wheat crops.

Of course the increase thus effected would not be a net or clear gain, for the part of wheat not now made into flour is not wasted, but has its recognized values, all of which are utilized for the indirect, if not the direct, support of human life. In this indirect utilization, however, there are wastes that would be avoided through immediate consumption in the form of bread.

It is generally asserted, too, though sometimes denied, that the nearer flour comes to containing the entire content of the wheat kernel, the more nutritious and the more healthful it is, and this contention has been made the more confidently since dietitians have come to accept the theory of "vitamines," those mysterious substances that are confined in or just under the coverings of grains and are entirely absent from highly milled flour. Exactly what they are nobody seems to know, and they are never in quantity large enough to be counted as food, in the ordinary sense, but apparently they assist in an important degree in making the real foods assimilable.

Herein, presumably, is the justification for the familiar commendations of "whole wheat bread," though in the past the advocates of such bread have often been charged with being the followers of a fad, and it has been easy enough to prove that some of what made their bread different from that of other people was entirely indigestible and the rest of it rather poor stuff as a body builder or source of heat.

A Promising Myth Maltreated.

Snakes themselves are the objects of almost unanimous disapproval, some of the exceptions from the anthropocentric point of view, and the rest not the less sincere because it is mere prejudice, based on nothing more respectable than popular ignorance of the fact that there are good and friendly snakes as well as snakes that are bad and hostile. But, curiously enough, though next to everybody dislikes snakes, quite as many people like snake stories, at least to the extent of admitting that they are highly, though mysteriously, interesting.

There appears in the current issue of American Medicine a snake story that will bear retelling outside of professional circles—as some of the most interesting tales recorded in the medical journals unfortunately will not, even in days like these, when dear old Mrs. Grundy has been driven back to her Hindenburg line, and is wondering how soon she will have to abandon even that one.

The narrative as recorded has for hero a man down in New Mexico, or thereabout, who was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake and died of the wound—whether because he took too much or too little of the usual remedy was not set down. His widow, in time proving herself consolable, as widows sometimes do, married again, and her second husband succeeded not only to her affections out to the boots worn by his predecessor. Hardly had he put on those boots than he, too, became violently ill and miserably died. Again the widow conquered her grief, again the new husband inherited the boots through one of which the snake had bitten, and the result was the same—the sudden death of No. 3.

There the story should have ended, and there, for those who know how to treat a snake story, it did end, except for the natural and perfectly satisfactory addition of the assumption that, a belated examination of the boots having been made, it was discovered that firmly fastened in one of them was a broken poison fang, just as it had been left after the original disaster. In this form the story might easily have become a classic of the frontier, but what did some wretched meddler do but start an investigation, regardless of the well-known fact that shake stories never should be investigated? The result was what might have been expected. He discovered—which was bad enough—and revealed—which was worse—that the second husband died of pneumonia, the third of what would now be called appendicitis, and that neither the snake nor the boots had anything to do with their demises!

AMERICAN U-BOAT CHASERS.

Direct Evidence of Good Service in the British Fleet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since arriving in this country, I have noticed correspondence reflecting on the qualities of the "submarine chasers" built in the United States for England, and known by the marks "ML-350," or whatever may be the number, of that particular boat. I believe 550 were supplied.

Last Summer I was on the staff of a war hospital, at a certain coast town in England. To this port ML launches were frequent visitors, coming in for supplies, to report, &c. On several occasions, professional duties brought me into contact with officers and crews, and I had excellent opportunities to observe the craft in question. Without exception those in charge of them were more than satisfied with them. They were capable of developing a terrific speed from the start, and as easy to handle "as a motor car," as one officer put it. They were excellent sea boats, and, armed as they were with a powerful gun, have been one of the best assets we have, in accounting for U-boats.

To this particular port two enemy submarines came in August last, making war on the defenseless fishermen. They had a very brief run for their money, for the ML's attached to this particular station accounted for both of them inside of thirty-six hours!

I believe these launches were about eighty feet long, and, considering the rough waters of the English Channel and its approaches, no doubt boats thirty or forty feet longer would be an improvement; but that the 550 built here and sent over have done splendid service is certain. G. R. RADMORE, Surgeon.

Germantown, Penn., April 9, 1917.

The City Farmer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are several hundred residents of New York who, like myself, own farms which we use as Summer residences. These farms are operated without much reference to profit or loss; at least I have had no experience, as yet, of profit. Many of them are not good specimens of scientific farming.

The present food crisis brings to us all a duty and an opportunity. I am past the age for military service and presume most of my fellow-husbandmen are similarly situated. But I want to do my bit to help America and the other nations bearing "the burden and heat of the day" against the Prussian enemy of the race. So far I see no way in which I can be of so much service as to use every effort to make two potatoes grow where but one grew before, and this year my little farm is in its little way to back the national mobilization.

It is a small affair, but if all other small farmers will join in the good work the united efforts will not be vain. I spoke to one the other day, but he objected that he did not want to pay $4 a bushel for seed potatoes with the chance that he might have to sell his crop in the Fall for 75 cents a bushel. I replied that I was willing to pay $4 a bushel for seed, and hoped that under the blessings of heaven I should have to sell my Autumn crop for 45 cents a bushel.

I name potatoes as a typical common crop. I should like to add that I have written the Department of Agriculture for advice as to the best crops to plant. L. W. BATTEN.

New York, April 10, 1917.

Real Eagles Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have need of it, why can't we have for our emblem on our coins, currency, &c., a real American eagle, and dispense with the imitation German eagles, the enlarged doves, and distorted robins and sparrows? The artists assigned heretofore to draw eagles seem never to have discovered that American eagles still live.

New York, April 9, 1917. EAGLE.

"OTHER TIMES—"

Where are the games of yesteryear,
The cribbage match, the staid croquet—
Where is the quaint, old-fashioned dear,
Why is the Sport Girl of today?

Across the tiny croquet green
Trundled poor grandpa's luckless ball,
(But, 'neath the hoop-skirt he had seen
The daintiest ankle of them all!)
Now, down the muddy polo field
Sweeps grandpa's grandchild, on her pony,
While experts watch her game and yield
Her stunning—but a trifle bony!

On Winter evenings, long ago,
She pondered over "fifteen four,"
He watched her in the candle's glow,
And quite forgot to peg the score.
Now, talk of "honors," "slams," "revokes"
Falls glibly from granddaughter's lips,
Or notice, midst the slang and jokes,
The offhand way she sorts the chips!

L'ENVOI.

Prince, (for whatever be the date,
There's always one for every maid!)
Who ambled, hopeful of your fate,
Through endless games, demure and staid—
You never leaped aside, poor dear,
To dodge the furious auto-ped—
Where are the games of yesteryear?
("Perhaps it's well that they are dead!")

GABRIELLE ELLIOT.

WANTS COMMISSION OVER NATION'S FOOD

Agricultural Society Advises Stringent Steps to Meet a Threatened Shortage.

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR AID

Appeals to Farmers' Patriotism for Increased Crops—Armour Urges Meatless Days.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Immediate creation of a Federal Food Commission, with power to fix prices and to supervise marketing and distribution of food in the United States during the war, was proposed formally today by the National Agricultural Society. At an "agricultural mobilization" convention held here the society adopted resolutions recommending this and other measures to meet a threatened food shortage, including increased food crop acreage, an amendment of wheat milling laws, and a liberal encouragement of sheep raising.

The convention was called to aid the Administration in solving one of the most serious problems with which it is faced in the conduct of the war. The prospect of short crops is giving great concern to officials not only charged with the responsibility of seeing that America is fed, but keenly aware, too, of the fact that this country in a large measure must supply the other countries fighting Germany.

In a letter read to the convention President Wilson appealed to the farmer to swell his production as a patriotic wartime duty, and declared the farmer, by planting and increasing his production in every way possible, would perform a labor for which he would be recognized as a soldier of the commissary.

The recommendation of the Agricultural Society comes close upon a move by the Council of National Defense forecasting the appointment of a National Food Committee headed by Herbert C. Hoover, who has had charge of American relief work in Belgium. The Defense Council announced Saturday it would ask Mr. Hoover to become Chairman of a committee which could advise as to the methods of stimulating food production and of preventing speculative prices.

To Regulate Clothing Also.

The convention's resolutions proposed that a Food Commission, if named, handle also the production and distribution of clothing. They also recommended that agricultural colleges graduate their senior classes, some 16,000 men, earlier this year than usual so they might go immediately to the farms, and that State Councils of Defense be named to aid the National Council, a step already planned in some States.

A dozen speakers urged mobilization of the country's food resources. James Wilson, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, and President of the Agricultural Society, spoke for conservation of soil and of breeding animals.

Herbert Quick of the Farm Loan Board said operation of the farm loan act would improve the agricultural situation. A wheat shortage, he said, would force the country to turn to corn as a substitute. The position of the farmer, he declared, was critical despite high prices because of a labor shortage and because of high prices for machinery and seed.

Mrs. G. W. Mathis of Alabama said the South was in a critical condition and that Alabama has not enough food on hand to feed its population for thirty days.

Encouragement of the back-to-the-farm movement was advocated by Theodore N. Vail to meet the situation. The farm now offered, he declared, probably the greatest opportunity for individual success of all the country's industries. The country, he said, was about to know an era of great prosperity—perhaps the greatest in its history—and the small but productive farm would bring prosperity faster than anything else.

Millions of food gardens as a means of combating a food shortage was suggested by Charles L. Pack, President of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

"With the war upon us the yield from present crops will be needed for the army and navy," he said. "Where, then, do the civilian millions come in? There is but one solution and that is individual farming. Convert every backyard garden and vacant lot in every city, village, and town into thriving food-producing gardens and the civilian population will be self-supporting."

To Mobilize Farm Army.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Immediate mobilization of the nation's men who do not meet the qualifications for active military service for use in producing farm products is one of the measures to be taken to solve the food problem of the United States, in the opinion of delegates to the Farm Conference of Agricultural Experts, which closed a two days' session here today.

The conference, called by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, was composed of heads of agricultural schools and officers of farm boards from all States except New England and the Pacific Coast.

Four committees were named to deal with the food question, and their findings were turned over to a Central Committee of Fifteen, which reported to the entire conference. The report says that, not including the number of persons rejected for military service on account of physical defects, there are more than 2,000,000 boys between 15 and 19 years old in the cities, who are not engaged in any productive work vital to the nation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 10.—Farmers of Pennsylvania are urged to increase the food production of the State as "an imperative and patriotic duty" in a joint resolution passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature today.

CHICAGO, April 10.—J. Ogden Armour, the packer and grain dealer, in a statement last night advocated conservation of the food supply to the extent of establishing one or two meatless days a week. He urged all farmers to increase the food supply, and suggested that the Government guarantee to the farmer a minimum price of $1.50 a bushel for wheat this year. Also he advocated Government control of food prices.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10.—In a proclamation issued tonight under a special war emergency law, Governor Holcomb named a food supply committee to increase and conserve the State's resources and co-operate with the nation and other States in meeting the food problem. The committee comprises George M. Landers, New Britain; Joseph W. Alsop, Avon; Clifford I. Stoddard, Woodbridge; Charles T. Davis, Middletown; Robert W. Perkins, Norwich; Wilson H. Lee, New Haven; Robert Scoville, Salisbury; William C. Cheney, Manchester, and John P. Elton, Waterbury.

DRAFT INDIANS ON FARMS.

Government Will Put 30,000 to Work in Oklahoma.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 10.—Indians in Oklahoma, under the guardianship of the United States Government, will be "drafted" into the United States service as farmers under instructions received today by Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, from Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. It is estimated that 30,000 will be available.

Mr. Parker is directed to "call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for an organized effort under your continuous supervision." He also is authorized to take the older boys out of school for farm work.

For Mrs. Wharton's Work in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have today received this cable from my sister-in-law, Edith Wharton:

"People now pouring in from ravaged district utterly destitute. Our hostels for refugees unable to cope with this new burden. Situation heartrending."

I know how hard she must be working. Will any one help her by sending a check to Henry W. Munroe, Treasurer, care of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, 21 East Eleventh Street? The money will be cabled to France at once.

MARY CADWALADER JONES.

New York, April 10, 1917.

HOW AMERICA IS SUPPLYING GERMANY.

The Significance of Our Vastly Increased Exports to the "Economic Allies" of the Central Powers.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.

New York, April 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last two years Germany has fought the war largely on supplies she has received from the United States. But even now it is not too late to cut off those supplies and break her down this year. But we must act today and not tomorrow.

Consider well the following figures, for they explain the fight Germany has been making:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, we exported to Norway goods to the value of $8,391,458. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, we sent to Norway $66,207,744 worth. For Sweden the figures are: 1913, $12,104,366; for 1916, $48,353,387. For Switzerland, 1913, $826,549; for 1916, $13,654,256. For Denmark, 1913, $18,687,791; for 1916, $36,335,586. So these four nations purchased from us $40,010,164 worth in 1913 and $183,551,152 in 1916.

Now let us look at the sort of purchases they are making for Germany. Of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake we exported in the year 1915, in round numbers, 1,459,000,000 pounds. Of this huge quantity, Denmark alone took 1,093,000,000 pounds. In 1916, out of a total export of 1,282,000,000 pounds, Denmark took 812,000,000 pounds. So we have been feeding Germany's cattle and sheep and hogs.

In 1915 we exported 206,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of this amount Great Britain and Ireland, with 45,000,000 people, producing only 16 per cent. of their own wheat supply, purchased 44,000,000 bushels. The Netherlands, with only 6,000,000 people, purchased nearly 27,000,000 bushels. In 1916, of a total export of 154,000,000 bushels, the Netherlands purchased 20,000,000. Of wheat flour our total export for 1915 was 15,000,000 barrels. Of this the Netherlands took one and one-third million barrels and Great Britain and Ireland three and one-fourth million barrels. Of corn we exported in 1915 48,000,000 bushels, and in 1916 53,000,000 bushels. Of these totals Denmark took almost exactly one-fourth each year. Of the 53,000,000 bushels of corn in 1916 Denmark and the Netherlands together purchased 19,000,000.

When we come to such an important item as illuminating oil, the figures are even more startling. In the year ended December, 1916, we exported 854,000,000 gallons. Of this amount the United Kingdom took 152,000,000 gallons, France 92,000,000, and the Netherlands 56,000,000. That is, the Netherlands, with one-eighth the population of Great Britain and Ireland, purchased from us more than one-third as much illuminating oil. Of oleo oil the Netherlands and Norway together received 28,000,000 gallons out of a total of 84,000,000 gallons.

There can be only one method of procedure. If the economic allies of Germany—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—do not agree at once to stop absolutely all commerce with Germany, we must stop all commerce with them. Furthermore, they must consent to have American officials placed on their frontiers to see that the embargo is enforced. If they do not wish to submit to this procedure, the alternative is plain—they must expect to receive nothing from us.

The most uninformed mind can very quickly comprehend not only the justice but the absolute necessity of this relentless policy. If we sell corn to Denmark, Denmark will sell her wheat supply to Germany. If we sell pork to Holland, Holland will slaughter her dairy cows and sell the beef in Germany, receiving the enormous prices which Germany now so gladly pays. It will not be enough to have these economic allies of Germany promise to export no food to Germany. If we sell anything to Denmark and the Danes make arms and ammunition and other equipment for Germany, we get Germany's gold for supplying the weapons to kill allied soldiers, just as much as though the arms and ammunition were shipped from Bridgeport.

Let us place an embargo today upon all exports to these so-called neutral nations. To ship them goods while negotiations are being carried on would be like selling a man gasoline and matches and at the same time debating with him as to whether or not he was to use them to set your house on fire. When they agree to our conditions we can lift the embargo.

FRANK BOHN.

A MILE OF PICTURES.

Independent Artists' Big Exhibit Opens in Grand Central Palace.

Pictures by the mile, hung in a go-as-you-please manner, in alphabetical order, instead of the order of merit, gave much pleasure to the visitors at the big show of the Society of Independent Artists, which was opened to the public, at the Grand Central Palace, today. With so large an exhibit of paintings of so widely varied characteristics it was not possible to take them all in at a single visit. The exhibition allows for this and will continue through May 6, open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily and from 2 to 10 P. M. on Sunday.

It is an immense exhibition, more than 2,500 works of art representing more than 1,300 artists. It shows the work of artists of all schools, from the clearly academic to the so-called new schools, and each exhibitor has been his own judge and juror in the decision of the works of art to be shown, and the public to a certain extent also will be uninfluenced in making its decision as to merit, for there will be nothing in the arrangement to suggest that one painting or one piece of sculpture is more worth while than another. Each artist was allowed to bring in two of his works which he most wished to show, and the pictures and sculpture are placed by alphabetical arrangement, regardless of merit.

There are artists doing all lines of work among the exhibitors. There are many with well-known names and those little known—there are pictures which have been made in the war trenches in France, and there are home scenes that are peacefully pastoral. William J. Glackens, Associate National Academician, who is President of the society, has for his exhibition "Provincetown Girl" and "Summer," and John R. Covert, the Secretary, whose work is well known in Paris, is showing his cubistic "Temptation of St. Anthony," a picture of which the unsophisticated may ask: "Where is St. Anthony?" Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's "Titanic Memorial," so large that a special boat was chartered to ship it from Boston, is the greatest exhibit in size.

Among the exhibitors are Charles W. Hawthorne, Robert Vonnoh, Frederick J. Waugh, Kenneth Frazier, Jonas Lie, Arthur W. Dow, Rudolph Dirks, Art Young, Joseph Stella, Thomas W. Ball, and a number of colleges — Cornell, Stanford, Columbia, and Harvard, among others—are represented by the work of their professors of art. There are also painter representatives from different museums. Among sculptors there are Constantin Brancusi, Clio Bracken of Boston, Helen Fransworth Mears, Herman Patrick Tappe, and Helena Smith Dayton.

Many prominent people are interested in the exhibition. Among those standing back of it are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Katherine S. Dreier, Mrs. Rockwell Kent, and Archer Huntington. Also assisting in forwarding the show are Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Otto Kahn, among others.

TEACHERS' BILL IS PASSED.

Measure for Readjustment of Pension System Now Goes to the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Assembly today by a vote of 81 to 49 passed the Lockwood bill providing for a readjustment of the pension system for teachers in New York City and the re-establishment of the pension fund, at present bankrupt. The bill, which came before the Legislature with the backing of the New York City administration, now goes to Mayor Mitchel for his approval.

Under the provisions of the Lockwood bill, New York City assumes liability for the entire cost of pensions due teachers already retired, many of whom have not received payments in recent years, although at the time of their retirement they were guaranteed an amount annually equal to one-half of the salary they received when retired. This liability will involve an initial payment by the city of $1,200,000 and total contributions aggregating about $11,000,000 in annual installments over a period that will decrease in size with the reduction, through death, in the number of beneficiaries.

An immediate payment by the city of $1,600,000 to create a retirement fund for teachers now in the service will also become obligatory after the measure goes into effect on July 31 next. The bill provides for the retirement of teachers at the age of 65, provided they have been thirty years in the service, and for compulsory retirement at the age of 70.

A minimum contribution of 3 per cent. of their salaries is required from the teachers themselves, which will net them on retirement 17 per cent. of their salary, in addition to the 25 provided for by the contributions by the city.

The minimum pension to be paid a retired teacher under the provisions of the bill would be $600 a year. By volunteering larger payments into the fund, up to 8 per cent., teachers may make sure of a pension upon retirement up to 50 per cent. of their average salary for the last ten years of service. The bill also provides for payment to teachers who through disability are unable to serve further, 20 per cent. of their salary, after they have been ten years in the service. Teachers withdrawing from the fund for some reason are guaranteed a refund of all they have paid in, with 4 per cent. interest.

WHITMAN SIGNS ALIEN BILL.

Governor Is Trying to Ascertain Washington's View of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Meyer Alien Registration bill was signed by Governor Whitman this afternoon. As soon as the Governor ascertains whether or not such action on his part would embarrass the National Government he is expected to issue a proclamation which will require that all German and Austrian citizens living in this State shall comply with the registration plan embodied in the measure.

The bill provides that the citizens of any country which the Governor may designate shall register their names and addresses, and also their comings and goings about the State, with the police authorities. Hotel keepers would be compelled to report the arrival and departure of aliens. The penalties for violations may be $1,000 fine or imprisonment for a year.

Governor Whitman is in communication with Washington regarding the advisability of his issuing a proclamation at once. A bill similar to the Meyer measure already has passed the Maine Legislature and has been signed by the Governor there.

Markets Bill is Introduced.

ALBANY, April 10.—A farm and market bill, embodying the recommendation of the Wicks Committee, was introduced today by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The measure would establish a Department of Farms and Markets to consist of a Division of Agriculture and a Division of Foods and Markets. The department would be headed by a Council of Farms and Markets, the membership of which would include one person from the State at large, the Comm

MRS. ALEXANDER'S WEDDING A SURPRISE

Daughter of Mrs. Chas. T. Barney Marries Frederick N. Watriss, Lawyer, at Her Home.

BRIDEGROOM JUST DIVORCED

Member of Many Clubs and Twelve Years the Senior of His Bride, Widow of Col. A. S. Alexander.

Mrs. Helen Barney Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles T. Barney of 67 Park Avenue and the late Mr. Barney, former President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, was married yesterday afternoon to Frederick N. Watriss of Old Westbury, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. Kerr, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Hempstead, at the home of the bride in Roslyn, L. I.

The marriage will come as a surprise to society. The first intimation of the wedding was had yesterday morning, when it became known that Mrs. Alexander and Mr. Watriss had obtained a marriage license on Saturday from the Town Clerk at North Hempstead.

It was a quiet home wedding, with only the immediate relatives attending and a few intimate friends. Among the guests were Mrs. Barney, the bride's mother; Ashbel H. and James W. Barney, her brothers, her 10-year-old son, Archibald S. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

The bride was the widow of Colonel Archibald S. Alexander, a member of the Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken, who died in the Summer of 1912. At the time of his death, he was a member of the staff of Governor Woodrow Wilson, being one of Mr. Wilson's strongest supporters for the Presidency.

Mr. Watriss is a lawyer, and was divorced by Mrs. Sarah Thomson Watriss, daughter of the late Dr. William Thomson of Philadelphia, the decree being signed in Philadelphia on March 27. He has been active in the Meadow Brook colony, and his clubs are the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Meadow Brook, Manhattan, and Aero. He is a member of the Nassau County Commission, and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1892, where he was a member of the Varsity crew. He is 46 years old, and his bride is twelve years his junior.

BRIDE OF GLEN E. TOWNS.

Miss Maude Kent Married in St. Matthew's Church—The Attendants

Miss Maude Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William St. George Kent of 808 West End Avenue, and Glen Elwood Towns, son of Mrs. Charles Pemberton Holland of Great Neck, L. I., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. Rowland S. Nichols of Forest Hills, L. I., officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and Belgian lace, and a tulle veil trimmed with rose point lace. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Robert Nordenswan was her sister's matron of honor, and Mrs. Arthur W. Hall of Dover, N. H., Mrs. William Bave of Yonkers, and the Misses Ethel Williamson and Thelma Towns of Yonkers were the other attendants. Little Miss Rosalie Hunter acted as flower girl.

The best man was William Herz, and the ushers included Arthur Wellesley Hall, Dr. William Bruce Macbeth, Robert Nordenswan, and Charles Grosvenor Blake.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride.

IVISON-LYLE WEDDING.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Lyle a Bride at Home.

The wedding of Sterling H. Ivison, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison of this city, and Miss Lisbeth Moore Lyle, the daughter of Dr. Alexander Lyle and Mrs. Lyle, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,043 Madison Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The house was decorated throughout with Spring flowers, and the ceremony, attended by relatives only, was followed by a small reception.

The bride wore white satin, draped with tulle, and the train was of brocaded silver cloth. The veil of old lace was that worn by her mother at her marriage, and this was held with a lace diadem and orange blossoms. She carried orchids and lilies. Her maid of honor was Miss Maisie Brinckerhoff. Mr. Ivision had his cousin, Maynard Ivison, as his best man.

The honeymoon will be spent in California and it will be six weeks before Mr. and Mrs. Ivison return to live in this city.

WAR HURRIED THEIR WEDDING.

C. W. Phelps of Seventh Regiment Reserve Marries Miss Edith Cutler.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 10.—The marriage of Miss Edith Cutler, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Willard W. Cutler of Cutler Street, to Charles Walcott Phelps of New York City was held this afternoon in the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown.

Invitations for the wedding had been issued for April 21, but as Mr. Phelps is a member of the reserve of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., the date of the wedding was advanced when war was declared. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the South Street Church, the Rev. Merle H. Anderson, assisted by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Frederick W. Cutler, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Yonkers. The bride's father is a Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Cafe Au Caprice

Broadway at Sixtieth

Dine in the "Rose Room" of Au Caprice tonight—the food is the highest expression of the art of cooking.

Dancing in the "Rose Room" from 8 till closing.

Entertainment of Distinction begins at 7 P. M. | Service *a la Carte*

NO CABARET

Afternoon Tea Dances Daily

Marie A. Triblehorn, Hostess

E. M. BRAWNER

President

ON EXHIBITION

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MISS SYLVIA HYDE WEDS.

The Bride of Fillmore Van S. Hyde in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The wedding of Fillmore van Steenburgh Hyde, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, and Miss Sylvia Hyde, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde and a granddaughter of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights.

The choir seats were reserved for the relatives, the other guests being seated in the body of the Cathedral. The Rev. George Francis Nelson of the Cathedral and the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiated. Easter lilies were placed on the great altar and marked the choir stalls.

The bride, who walked with her father up the long nave, wore a white satin gown veiled richly with silk net embroidered in silver and crystals at the end, and was completely covered with the tulle veil caught to it by sprays of orange blossoms. The veil was ruched at the back of the head and held with orange blossoms. She caried lilies of the valley.

Miss Ellen Shipman of Washington was maid of honor, and wore a frock of delphineum blue taffeta, with so-called railfence neck opening across the shoulders, topped by a large natural straw hat having unlined white net crown and frill of white net veiling the brim. Clusters of tiny blue and pale green grapes were placed near the front, and long streamers of larkspur blue fell at the back.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Josephine de Gersdorff, Idabella Banks Taylor, Sylvia Holt, and Elizabeth T. B. Hyde. They were in pale green taffeta and net, with the railfence collars of delphinium blue, and their hats were like that of the maid of honor, but with green streamers. The flower girl, Miss Sybil Hyde, was in white, with a blue skeleton coat and white mushroom hat. All of the attendants carried white fiesta and blue delphineum.

Mr. Hyde had Alexander Rogers of Washington as his best man. The ushers included Henry Potter Russell, S. Worrall Hyde, William Ely, Gustav H. Kissel, Francis Abbott Ingalls, Francis Abbott Ingalls, Jr., and Gelston King of Boston. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, 66 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. Hyde is a niece of Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Mrs. Edwin Tatham, and Alonzo Potter. Mr. Hyde is a brother of A. Musgrave Hyde, who married Miss Jeannette McAlpin. He is a nephew of the late J. Seymour Hyde and was graduated from Harvard in 1916.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis McCagg, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb.

WEDDED IN ST. THOMAS'S.

La Rue Lutkins Marries Miss Beatrice Lanier Cutajar.

The marriage of La Rue Lutkins, a son of Dr. William C. Lutkins and Mrs. Lutkins of Jersey City, N. J.; and Miss Beatrice Lanier Cutajar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vincent Cutajar of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Nelson Losee Brown of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The chantry was simply decorated with palms and lilies.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of embroidered net over white satin and decorated with Duchess lace. The Duchess lace veil fell from a Russian crown of lace. Her flowers were orchids and lilies. She wore also a diamond brooch.

Her attendants were the Misses Florence Brevoort Kane, Vera Timpkins, Marie Cutajar, and Mercedes O'Kelly. All wore cream lace frocks over flesh-colored satin, with touches of turquoise blue ribbon, and had large leghorn hats, faced with turquoise blue georgette crepe, had long blue streamers. All carried bunches of Spring flowers.

Mr. Lutkins said his brother, Elbert Lutkins, as his best man, and the ushers were Julian Cutajar, Lloyd McGee, Paul Smith, and Joseph O'Kelly. A small reception followed at the Cosmopolitan Club.

J. H. RHOADES WEDS AGAIN.

New York Banker Marries Mrs. Bertha W. Cady—Both Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—John Harsen Rhoades of New York and Mrs. Bertha Ware Cady were married in Westwood, Mass., today at the home of the bride's brother, Storer T. Ware. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades have left for California en route for Honolulu, and on their return to New York in November will take up their residence at 850 Park Avenue.

Mr. Rhoades and his former wife were divorced in Reno. Mr. Rhoades took up his residence there last Autumn, and Mrs. Rhoades arrived there later, filing a cross-complaint denying all charges. Judge Moran granted her a divorce on Jan. 30 last. She had been doing Red Cross work in England. She was Katharine Kimball, a daughter of David P. Kimball of Boston, President of the Nashua & Lowell Railway. She and Mr. Rhoades had no children.

The new Mrs. Rhoades divorced her first husband, Clarence W. Cady of New York and Buffalo, some time ago.

Mr. Rhoades is the head of the banking firm of Rhoades & Co., New York, and is a member of the Union, Union League, University, and Rumson County Clubs. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892.

Rogers-Auchincloss Wedding Today

The wedding of Mrs. Russell Auchincloss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown, Conn., and Charles Francis Rogers of this city, owner of the Prince George Hotel, will take place today at the home of the bride in Bryn Mawr, Penn. Mr. Rogers is a graduate of Yale, class of 1890.

DENOUNCE SLACKERS IN MARRIAGE RUSH

Men Who Issue Licenses Say Brides Have Disclosed Cause of Haste.

BUREAU AGAIN CROWDED

Chicago Also Suspects Evasion, but Boston Weddings Are Called Preludes to Military Service.

City Clerk Patrick J. Scully and his assistants, who have been swamped in the last few days by applicants for marriage licenses, are convinced that the big "matrimonial drive" is due in part, at least, to the fact that many young men want to escape military service. The rush for licenses continued unabated yesterday, 420 being issued. Clerk Scully paused long enough in his work to relieve himself of some indignation.

"I have reluctantly come to the conclusion," he said, "that this unprecedented increase in the number of applications for marriage licenses is due in very great degree to the recent announcement that all single men between the ages of 19 and 25 years may be drafted for military service. Any man who thus seeks to hide behind a woman's skirts is a moral and a physical coward. He is certainly not worthy of the freedom and the advantages that his parents sought when they came to these shores.

"When the record was broken on the Saturday before Easter, I was of the opinion that the religious season had something to do with it. Monday's record, however, proved that such was not the case. The increase was out of all proportion. My clerks have had admissions from some brides-to-be that the proposal to draft unmarried men is driving hundreds of slackers into hasty marriages.

"If there are any United States army or navy recruiting officers who want to look at my books they may do so."

Thaddeus C. Wasserman, head of the Municipal Marriage Chapel, where many of the marriages are performed, said:

"The girls 'make no bones' about it at all. Many of them volunteer the information that they have induced their young men to marry and escape conscription. Others will tell you unblushingly that their fellows have begged them to save them from the trenches by hurrying to the altar. It makes a man so disgusted that he feels like running away from such an atmosphere."

The Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building was so crowded yesterday that a policeman was stationed at the doors to keep out new arrivals until some of those within had departed.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Obstacles were placed today in the way of the parade to the Marriage License Bureau, where since the beginning of the war with Germany the number of daily applications has reached unprecedented figures. Observing that 1,116 of the 1,250 applicants yesterday were of military age, County Clerk Sweitzer eliminated his emergency force of twenty clerks, leaving the normal force of four.

"Let 'em wait," said Mr. Sweitzer.

It is proposed to place a recruiting office in the building, where young men in uniform are to ask each applicant the question: "Are you going to sidestep your duty?"

BOSTON, April 10.—Applications for marriage licenses here have exceeded all records since President Wilson asked Congress to declare a state of war. But, in the opinion of City Registrar McGlenen, the young men concerned are no slackers. Instead, he said tonight, the hasty matches in most instances are due to the fact that the men have enlisted in the army, navy, or National Guard, and wish to be married before being called into service.

Registrar McGlenen cited the fact that one of the applicants for a marriage license today was Archie Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose engagement to Miss Grace S. Lockwood of this city was announced last Friday. Young Roosevelt told him that as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps he was likely to be called to the colors at any time, and therefore he and his fiancée had arranged to hurry their marriage. Saturday has been set as the day of the ceremony, which will be performed here.

Scholle-Klapp Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Klapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Klapp of 50 East Eighty-second Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Hardinge Scholle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Scholle of Havana, Cuba, at the home of her parents.

Mr. Scholle's father is First Secretary of the American Legation in Havana, and the wedding was hastened on account of war, as Mr. Scholle has been called hurriedly to Havana.

The bride was a débutante of the Fall of 1913.

Congressman Francis to Marry.

George B. Francis, Congressman from the Eighteenth District, New York, announces his engagement to Miss Elizabeth Moseley Dean of Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mr. Francis is a graduate of Brown University, class of '04, and of the Harvard Law School.

Dinner Dance for Miss Darrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Darrell of 38 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a dinner and dance last night at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Darrell, a débutante of the Winter. There were forty at the dinner, and additional guests were invited for the dancing.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, and the Misses Loraine Allen, Elsie Saltus, Glory Thomas, Ellen McCarter, Theodora Tiffany, Nina Dearth, Grace Franklin, Katherine Culver, Elizabeth Remsen, Catherine Turck, Ethel Simmons, and Elizabeth Wyeth.

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Two hundred excellent pictures of moderate size, including splendid examples by

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THE CALL OF THE REPUBLIC

By COL. JENNINGS C. WISE

of the Virginia Military Institute

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A vital and vigorous plea for universal military service.

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TO FINGERPRINT EVERYBODY

Society Folk Interested in Registration Bureau Plan.

To have every one in the United States registered by fingerprints is the object of the First National Registration Society, organization of which was announced yesterday. Identified in no way with police work of this character, in respect to criminals, it purposes to have offices in every city and to circulate all over the country fingerprints of persons in every locality. A stranger in a strange city could claim identification by the Fingerprint Bureau if authority were questioned.

It will be suggested to the Government that the system would be ideal for the registration and identification of soldiers. If a soldier were killed and his means of identification destroyed, his fingerprint would place him. It is also proposed to introduce the system into foundling hospitals to prevent any possible mixing of children, it being pointed out that one's fingerprints do not change with one's age.

In an announcement made yesterday the society says it purposes "to establish and popularize a system for the use of fingerprints of individuals for identification." Any person may have his or her fingerprint recorded for a payment of 50 cents, to cover the cost to the bureau. Offices have been opened at 17 West Eleventh Street.

The following officers were elected at a meeting held Monday night at the home of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 134 East Ninety-fifth Street: President and Counsel—Bruce M. Falconer; First Vice President—Charles Wier; Second Vice President—Mrs. Van Rensselaer; Secretary—B. Sherman Fowler; Treasurer—Andrew J. Onderdonk, Jr.; Directors—Hare Miller, Dr. Herbert Samuels, Dwight Franklin, Mrs. B. Sherman Fowler, and Mrs. Robert T. Morris.

$17,028 FOR OLD PRINTS.

"St. Jerome in His Cell" Brings Highest Price at Purdy Sale.

The sale of the print collection of the late J. Harsen Purdy of this city, containing fine examples of the masters of etching and engraving, brought $17,028 at the American Art Galleries last evening.

A Hahlo & Co. paid the highest price of the session, $2,300, for catalogue No. 64, Albrecht Durer's engraving "St. Jerome in His Cell," engraved after his own design in 1514, and signed on the plate with the monogram "A. D." It came from the T. E. Crawhall and Julian Marshall collections. The sum paid is the record price in America for this print. Other items with their catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders were as follows:

No. 34—"The Abbazia, Venice," etching, by David Y. Cameron, signed artist's proof, on soft Japan paper, third state; J. A. Hahlo & Co. $500

No. 35—"Rose Window, St. Mark's," by the same artist, signed proof, fourth state; J. A. Roullier 390

No. 52—Mrs. Gwynne and Mrs. Bunbury," mezzotint, by William Dickinson after D. Gardner, first state, from the W. Drugulin collection; M. Knoedler & Co. 215

No. 65—"Effects of Jealousy," engraving by Albrecht Durer, signed on the plate with the monogram "A. D."; W. S. Vreeland 300

No. 68—"The Little Horse," engraving by Durer, signed on the plate with the monogram "A. D.," engraved after his own design in 1505, from the Duke of Buccleuch's collection; Mr. Edwards 525

No. 69—"Knight, Death, and the Devil," by Durer, signed on the plate with his monogram "A. D.," engraved after his own design in 1513; James F. Drake 1,225

No. 70—"Coat of Arms with a Cock," by Durer, signed on the plate with his monogram, A. D.," engraved after his own design in 1512, from the Brentano and Kennedy collections; A. Strolin 610

No. 71—"Coat of Arms with a Skull," called also "Coat of Arms of Death," and "The Dying Bride," by Durer, signed on the plate with his monogram, "A. D.," engraved after his own design in 1503, from the Duke of Buccleuch's collection; A. Strolin..1,225

No. 114—"Sunset in Ireland," by Sir Francis S. Hayden, etched in 1863, signed and dated in pencil; "Seymour Hayden," second state; F. Meder 670

No. 119—"Burgos Cathedral, Interior," etching by Axel F. Haig, signed artist's proof; C. Scoedler & Co. 410

No. 159—"The Battle of the Sea Gods," by Andrea Mantegna, the two portions of the frieze complete, engraved later by an artist's own design; A. Roullier.. 475

No. 161—"La Galerie, Notre Dame," etching by Charles Meryon, signed on the plate in the margin "C. Meryon, del., sixth state, on papier vergate; F. Meder 700

No. 162—"La Pompe, Notre Dame," etching by Meryon, signed on the plate in the margin "C. Meryon, del., fourth state; J. B. Mahon 875

No. 163—"La Morgue," etching by Meryon, signed on the plate "C. Meryon, del., fourth state; J. B. Mahon

No. 199—"A View of Amsterdam," by Rembrandt van Rijn, etched about 1640 or earlier, from the de Paar and Ambrose Firmin-Didot collections; A. Strolin 1,100

The sale will be concluded this evening.

A Luncheon for Miss Alice Thayer.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her young daughter, Miss Alice R. Thayer. The guests were largely Farmington students, many not yet out. Among the thirty guests were the Misses Margaret Burton, Barbara Foster, Frances Fairchild, Vera McNair, Katherine Porter, Elizabeth Thompson, Anne Howes, Genevieve Babbitt, Carol Reed, Helen Pratt, Julia Quintanze, Mary Strange, Margaret Moberly, Cynthia Baldwin, Lucy Patterson, and Mary Crook.

A. R. Shiland Gives Bachelor Dinner.

Andrew R. Shiland, who is to marry Miss Harriette McAlpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin, on Saturday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the St. Anthony Club.

His guests included George B. Hedges, who is to be his best man, and A. Heyward McAlpin, T. Edward Hambleton, William Fletcher Irwin, George Eustis Paine, Nicholas Danforth, George W. Vanderhoef, George Matthews, Jr., and J. Henry Harper, Jr., who will serve as ushers.

A slight change has been made in Miss McAlpin's wedding attendants. The young Misses Adelaide and Eleanor Close, daughters of Mrs. Edward B. Close, are to be the flower girls, instead of Miss Betty McAlpin, her little niece.

Whitmore-Bulkeley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Whitmore of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Whitmore, to Houghton Bulkeley, son of former Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley and Mrs. Bulkeley of Hartford. Mr. Bulkeley, until recently attended Yale Sheffield. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARMANIA, (Liverpool.)—J. F. Allen, S. Barrow, J. L. Bradshaw, John F. Burstall, Mrs. M. P. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Decker, J. S. Hatfield, Edwin Heath, John G. Levie, L. W. Pickert, Emerson Wood, and Frederick Skuft.

AUSONIA, (London.)—Adrian Briguet, D. Cuddiford, C. Cecil Howlett, Albert Kelly, Alfred Lester, Malcolm H. Winter, Cyril M. Winter, and Theodore M. Winter.

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SUFFRAGISTS OUT TO GET RECRUITS

Will Use Party's Machinery for Intensive Canvass of the City.

MANY OFFERS OF AID

Citizens' Committee Is Formed to Bring State National Guard Up to Full Strength.

The New York State Woman's Suffrage Party announced yesterday that it would set its campaign machinery to work at once to get men for the army and navy. The suffrage recruiting force will number several thousand women. Armed with posters, literature, and personal appeals, the women will make a canvass of the city, and pledged themselves to work as hard for recruits as they have done for the vote.

They will work in co-operation with the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Their services were offered to the committee yesterday through Mrs. David Clark Balsh, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party. The party has an organization in every district in the city. All the experience acquired in getting out the voters will be used to get recruits.

More than fifty more Mayors wired in their willingness yesterday to join in the "Wake Up America Day" commemoration of the battle of Lexington on April 19. The Mayor's Committee announced that every State had been heard from in answer to the appeal that April 19 be made a national recruiting day.

The first poster to be put out by the Mayor's Recruiting Committee made its appearance yesterday. The poster is a representation of all branches of the service. Across its top are the words, "Uphold Our Honor." Below appears the figure of a woman holding a flag unfurled to the breeze, with the words "Fight for Us" underneath. At the bottom are printed the words, "Army, Navy, Marines."

A group of business men representing interests in the Fifth Avenue section met in the office of J. C. Moore, President of Tiffany & Co., yesterday, and made plans to aid in recruiting work. The plans will be submitted to the Fifth Avenue Association for approval at a meeting tomorrow.

One Hundred Army Recruits.

Major Hughes, at the Army Recruiting Headquarters at 25 Third Avenue, reported a total of 100 enlistments in the city for the day. At the Navy Headquarters, 34 East Twenty-third Street, there were 175 applications and 32 enlistments. The United States Marine Corps for the New York District broke its records yesterday by sending away twenty-nine marines to the training school at Port Royal, S. C.

Beginning today, all applicants for enlistment in the army, navy, and marines who have been rejected because of bad teeth will be able to have their teeth treated free by dentists of the Metropolitan Unit of the Preparedness League of American Dentists. Dentists will be on duty at Bellevue, Believue Post-Graduate, German, and Presbyterial Hospitals, and applicants will be sent from recruiting stations to the nearest hospitals.

To expedite enlistments an automobile for the corner of every street in New York was offered through the State Branch of the National League for Women's Service, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Chairman, for the National Service Day, April 19, in a letter sent yesterday to the Mayor's committee on National Defense. Miss Smith promises three women workers to an automobile. Hundreds of letters went out to the women to register their automobiles for that day or their services.

Mobilization of chauffeurs, motor truck, and motor car drivers and their assistants for the Quartermaster Section of the United States Army was started yesterday by the Patriotic Educational Guilds at the Greater New York Branch.

"This unit will be used to transport troops and supplies of every kind, doing work similar to that done recently in transporting artillery at the Mexican border," said Judge Jacob S. Strahl, Chairman of the Guild.

Secretary of War Baker has sent a telegram to the Lumber Trade Department of the Business Men's National Service League, saying that its members could render assistance to the War Department in providing shelter for the forces to be raised. The telegram, which did not give details, was read yesterday at a meeting of lumber men at 18 Broadway.

The New York Cotton Exchange announced yesterday that all employes desiring to enlist would be paid the difference between the Government allowance and their present salaries, and would be given their positions upon their return.

Aid Guard Recruiting.

Salaries of employes of the Prudential Insurance Company now in war service and those who may enlist will be paid in full, it is announced from the home office of the company at Newark. This applies to employes of all the branches of the company in the United States, numbering a total 30,000 men. About 150 employes have recently been called to army service as members of the National Guard.

A Citizens' Recruiting Committee was organized at a meeting at the Lawyers' Club yesterday afternoon after Major General O'Ryan, head of the New York National Guard, had told of the need of bringing the guard of the State up to its full war strength. The committee will go to Albany to consult with Governor Whitman. It is composed of Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Chairman; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Vice Chairman; Charles E. Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, Treaurer; J. D. Barnhill, Secretary, and John D. Crimmons, George T. Wilson, James G. Batterson, William B. Joyce, George C. Van Tuyl, A. L. Judson, Daniel M. Brady, Frederick Allen, and E. G. Riggs.

More than 600 men applied at the recruiting headquarters of the Naval Reserves, 25 Cortlandt Street, yesterday. Those physically judged fit were sent to the navy yard for a further examination.

PART OF 23D LEAVES CITY.

Two Troops of First Cavalry Go Tomorrow—Promotions in Guard.

The First and Second Battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn left yesterday for active guard duty outside the city. They marched from their armory on Bedford Avenue to subway trains, which took them to the railroad station in Manhattan from which they departed for their destinations, which were kept secret. Troop C of the First Cavalry, also of Brooklyn, is to leave on Thursday, and Troop A on Friday.

Many additional National Guard promotions and reassignments were made public yesterday at Divisional Headquarters in the Woolworth Building, but the question of who is to be Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Infantry is still in doubt. Captain William N. Haskell of the regular army was in command as Colonel during its Mexican border service, and was popular with the men. Governor Whitman has sent a recommendation to the War Department that Haskell be again officially assigned as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, and a number of guard officers consider significant, the fact that the War Department has not yet replied.

Major Lloyd Collins of the Twenty-second Engineers was yesterday detailed on special duty at Camp Whitman, New York, to prepare that camp for the mobilization of troops.

Among the promotions announced yesterday were:

Major Franklin M. Ward, intelligence officer and assistant chief of staff on the border, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and detailed Adjutant of New York Division.

Major Frederick N. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer to the Division Staff, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain James Weston Myers, supply officer for the Seventy-first on the border, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster's Corps.

Captain Lucius Albert Salisbury, Medical Corps, promoted to Major, to continue duty with the Seventy-first Infantry.

John Charles Vardy, commissioned First Lieutenant of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment.

Nolton Durham, promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Machine Gun Troop of Squadron A.

First Lieutenant Eugene Alexander Van Nest, promoted to Captain of Coast Artillery and assigned to Thirteenth Coast Artillery.

Captain Henry L. Butler, promoted to Major in Adjutant General's department.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Cunningham Wilson, promoted to First Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Company of the Seventy-first.

Second Lieutenant Albert C. Odell, Company K, Tenth Regiment, promoted to First Lieutenant.

Captain Howard E. Crall, formerly Inspector of Small Arms Practice in the Seventh Regiment, has been appointed to the Governor's staff; E. S. Harper has been commissioned Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment; James Manning Dunn has qualified as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and has been assigned to the Second Infantry; Captain Joseph de F. Junkin, Jr., of the Twelfth Regiment has been assigned to duty as Acting Inspector at Division Headquarters, and Louis M. Josephthal has qualified as Pay Director, with the rank of Captain, and has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of the Naval Militia and Assistant to the Adjutant General.

The resignation of Captain Henry E. Holt of the Twelfth Infantry was not accepted. The resignations of Second Lieut. Reginald Auchincloss of the Twelfth, First Lieut. Henry H. Allen, First Cavalry, and First Lieut. E. G. Benson, Medical Corps, were accepted. The following have been transferred to the reserve list: Captain Charles Heber Barnes, Third Infantry; Captain William S. Charles, Third Infantry; Major Thomas F. Maguire, Medical Corps, attached to the Sixty-ninth Infantry.

JEWISH WAR AID PLEDGE.

Gov. Bamberger to Give One-Tenth of What His State Raises.

Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the campaign to raise $10,000,000 for the immediate aid of the Jewish sufferers in the eastern war zone, said yesterday that Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah had pledged himself to give one-tenth of the total amount that his State might raise for the fund.

"The Russian revolution must not fail," Governor Bamberger said in a telegram to the Chairman. "By feeding and saving three million starving Jews we help the new Government as well as our own people, and in making Russian democracy strong to withstand German autocracy we serve America."

Plans have been perfected for a mass meeting to be held in the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on next Sunday night to act on the suggestions made at the National Emergency Conference, which ended its sessions on the same afternoon in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Prominent Jews from all parts of the United States will attend this conference, at which projects for the continuation of Jewish war relief will be presented and discussed.

Jacob H. Schiff will preside at the meeting at the Savoy, and one of those who have promised to attend and speak is Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. Mr. Rosenwald recently signified his intention of giving $1,000,000 for relief work, provided $10,000,000 was raised by the committee

CONGRESSMAN HELGESEN.

North Dakota Representative Since 1910 Dies After an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Congressman Henry T. Helgesen of North Dakota died in Garfield Hospital here today from blood poisoning following an operation for appendicitis. His death makes the second vacancy on the Republican side of the House of Representatives since the adjournment of the Sixty-fourth Congress on Mach 4.

Mr. Helgesen was of Norwegian parentage and was born in the Scandinavian colony at Decorah, Iowa, where he received his education in the State Normal School and business college. He went to North Dakota in the eighties when it was a Territory and was Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in the first State administration.

He entered Congress in 1910 and at once aligned himself with the progressive element. He displayed a strong feeling against monopoly and voted consistently against organization domination in both the old parties. One of his traits was to use his privilege in printing bills to give voice to appeals for reforms by introducing them in pamphlet form in these measures.

Mr. Helgesen left a widow, three daughters, and four sons.

Dr. John K. Mitchell.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Dr. John K. Mitchell, noted as a neurologist, writer of medical works and a university lecturer, died today. He was born in Philadelphia fifty-seven years ago, and was a son of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1883. He was resident physician of the Children's Hospital here for two years, and from 1886 to 1892 was lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Mitchell was also demonstrator at the Episcopalian Hospital of Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was physician to the Philadelphia Infirmary for Nervous Diseases and consulting neurologist to the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH ANN COMPO, wife of Alexander Compo of Chicago, Ill., who was formerly for many years in the lumber business in Athens, Quebec, died on Sunday at her home, 1,450 Broadway, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

Mrs. ELIZA SHERIDAN, widow of Edwin R. Sheridan, formerly in the machinery business in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 227 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. She was a lifelong resident of that borough.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. SEYMOUR, widow of James W. Seymour, a New York merchant, died on Monday at her home, 32 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, in her eighty-second year. She was a member of the Third Church of Christ Scientist.

HENRY SCHOONMAKER, Secretary of the American Bridge Company, with which he had been connected since its formation, died from pneumonia on Monday in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., sixty-one years ago and left a widow and a son.

JOHN JOSEPH SEMPLE, for thirty-one years in the employ of Norcross Brothers Company, in Manhattan, died Sunday at his home, 505 Bay Twentieth Street, Bath Beach, aged 53 years.

Mrs. JENSINE D. UDERITZ, widow of Justus Uderitz and a member of Cornelia Rebecca Lodge, 38, I. O. O. F., is dead at her home, 3,402 Farragut Road, Flatbush, from Bright's disease. She was 75 years old and is survived by a son, Henry Uderitz, a Manhattan lawyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Regina Heede.

Mrs. ISABELLA MARTINO HENING, widow of James Woodruff Hening, who at the time of his death in 1909 was one of the oldest employes of the Union Trust Company, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital in Manhattan on Monday, and her funeral services will be held in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. ISABELLA MIRRIELEES WILLIS, widow of Dr. Harrison Willis, died at her home in Hollis, L. I., yesterday at the age of 67 years. She was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and formerly lived in Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters, the Misses Edith and Ruth Willis, and five sons, Dr. Clinton, Dr. Harrison, Dr. George S., Clarence P., and Paul M. Willis.

Miss ELSIE MADELINE WILSON, a teacher in Public School 65, Brooklyn, died in the German Hospital on Monday after an operation for appendicitis. Her home was at 40 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. PETRIE, wife of Jeremiah V. Petrie, who is head of the towing and transportation firm of J. V. Petrie & Son, died on Sunday at her home, 178 Prospect Park West, Brookl

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Stocks Lose Further Ground; a Few Strong—War Time Considerations.

Some of the railroad stocks and a few others made substantial net gains yesterday, but the list as a whole was again under selling pressure, and many stocks lost a good deal of ground: The decline was not due to any fresh turn in the news, for in the day's developments there was at least as much that was favorable as unfavorable. The additional information which came to hand regarding the British offensive on the western front increased the importance of the initial victory gained the previous day, and there was in this a promise of a new retrograde movement by the Germans which many believed might go far enough to become an important element in shortening the war. The disaster at Eddystone was news of a distressing sort, but hardly balanced the other news when the two were weighed in the scale of their ultimate consequences. The further appeal of the railroads made to the Interstate Commerce Commission directed new attention to the hope of an increase in freight rates, and this was in part responsible for the strength which several of the more prominent railroad stocks showed, although these may also have benefited by protecting orders which helped to counteract the effect of the pressure which was being put upon the market, a large part of which represented the selling of habitual traders.

In the search for the reason for the fairly general decline one had to revert to the facts which had previously for some days been governing the drift of market sentiment. The realization that war means heavier taxes as well as heavy borrowing, coupled with the later discussion of price-fixing possibility supplied the main motive which controlled traders. The showing made in the monthly unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation should have reminded the Street more effectively than it did of the unparalleled proportion of the demands which industry is being called upon to meet. Again it should be said that there is no reason for assuming that the Government is contemplating any program which would undermine industry or discourage the business men of the country. One has but to glance at the showing made by many of the industrial corporations to realize that profits have been generous enough to permit of the payment of a large increase in taxes without in the least embarrassing their owners. It should be said again that taxes will be levied only to be spent. In the long run values will not be controlled by prices which traders may make from day to day, and unless the future falsifies the experience of the past, traders will overdo the market manifestation of their own concern over the thought that war will impose burdens. That is inevitable, but there is yet nothing to show that the burdens to be imposed will be beyond the strength of the country to bear them easily. Recollection of the profits of the last year and also of the current rate of profits should be a good antidote for any excess of bearishness.

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Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2¼
Low	2¼	Renewals	2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3⅝@4	Sixty days	4
Ninety days	4	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Four months	4	Four months	4½
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4½
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@4
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5

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Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76	$4.7565	$4.7575	
Cables	4.77	4.7655	4.7665	+.0010
Francs—				
Demand	5.08⅛	5.71¼	5.71	—.01¼
Cables	5.07⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	—.01⅜

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8903	London	4.75⅜	4.7565
5.1825	Paris	5.71	5.70⅛
	China—		
	Hongkong	56.45	56.55
	Peking	88.75	90.00
	Shanghai	88.75	88.87½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.75	40.81¼
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.12	7.11
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	28.75	28.85
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.40	28.55
	Stockholm	30.00	30.10
	Christiania	29.70	29.80
19.295	Spain	21.50	21.60
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.09¾	5.08½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¼	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $681,086,858; balance, $40,896,886; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,070,826; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,601,629.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 73⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 56⅛c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 61f. 75c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 28c. Five per cent loan, 88f. 45c.

DRY GOODS GAIN, $1,097,255.

Associated Co.'s Gross Earnings for Six Months, $1,170,015.

The Associated Dry Goods Company declared yesterday an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent on its first preferred stock, payable Dec. 1, this year, from earnings of the last half of 1916, which amounted to $2.98 per share of common stock, after allowing for dividends on the two classes of preferred shares. The report of the six months showed profits from dry goods stores owned amounting to $1,097,404, and outside income of $71,611, a total of $1,170,015. Expenses and interest absorbed $72,760, leaving a net profit of $1,097,255. The balance, after reserves and extraordinary replacements had been made, was $964,974.

The company was formed last year as a reorganization of the Associated Merchants and United Dry Goods Companies and incorporated in Virginia with $16,001,000 capital. The balance sheet, made public with the income account yesterday, showed cash assets amounting to $4,554,427, which alone were considerably more than enough to cover the current liabilities, which totalled slightly more than $3,000,000. Total assets were reported as $23,551,320.

President Samuel W. Reyburn said that satisfactory progress was being made by Lord & Taylor, in which the company owns control. "Prospects for the pending Spring business," he stated, "are for better results than for the same period last year."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	732,705	316,999	1,057,207
Year to date	58,790,394	47,178,729	24,660,123

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12½	14½	200	Advance Rumely	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
7⅝	8	500	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8	7⅝	8	...
6⅞	7	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
25	26	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
92½	93	4,300	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95	92½	92½	— 2¼
185	190	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	176	176	176	176	— 7
43½	44	5,500	Am. Can	44	44⅝	43½	43½	— 1⅝
105	108	100	Am. Can pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅜
63½	64½	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	65	65⅞	64¾	64¾	— ⅝
116	118⅜	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ½
13⅝	13⅞	500	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
63½	64	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	63½	63⅞	63	63½	— ⅛
26½	27	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
17⅝	18	2,700	Am. Linseed	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
52½	54	200	Am. Linseed pf	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
65½	66	3,200	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	67½	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅞
15⅛	15⅝	2,400	Am. Malting	15	16	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
63½	64	3,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	63½	64½	62¾	63⅝	+ ⅜
97⅞	98	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	99¼	98	98	— ⅜
55	56	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	55	57	55	55½	— 2⅛
100½	110	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	110	110	— 1
123½	123¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	122⅞	124	122½	123½	— ½
199	202	100	Am. Tobacco	201	201½	200	200	— 2⅝
106	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	...
49⅝	50	1,800	Am. Woolen	50¼	50¼	49½	50	— ½
96	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅞
44½	46	300	Am. Writing P. pf	45	45	43	45	...
33⅝	34	500	Am. Zinc L. & S	34	34½	34	34	— ¼
66	67½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	67	67	67	67	— ⅞
78	78½	22,800	Anaconda Copper	79⅝	79⅝	77⅞	78¼	— 1½
101½	102	830	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102⅜	102	102	+ ⅛
98¼	99½	2,600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¼	98	98	— ¼
15½	16	400	At., Birm. & At	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
114½	116	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	...
102⅞	103	3,300	At. Gulf & West I	103	105	102½	103	...
55	62	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	— ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	13,300	Baldwin Loco	55⅝	55⅝	51	52½	— 3½
100	101¼	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	101	101	100½	100⅝	— 1⅞
75⅝	76	6,200	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	76⅞	76	76	— ⅞
71	72	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71¼	— ¼
		10	Bank of Commerce	179	179	179	179	...
110½	114	100	Barrett Co	110¼	110¼	110½	110¾	— 1⅜
1⅜	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
130	133	600	Bethlehem Steel	133⅞	136	133⅞	134	— 2
123	123⅝	35,100	Beth. S.class B t.cfs.	120	129	125	123½	— 5⅝
67½	68	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅞
118	120	300	Bklyn Union Gas	119¾	119¾	118⅞	118⅝	...
64½	70	100	Brown Shoe	65½	65½	65½	65½	+4½
9	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅝
117½	120	500	Burns Brothers	116½	117¾	116½	117½	+1
41⅞	42½	1,400	Burte & Superior	42¾	42¾	42	42	—1
21	22	500	California Petrol	21	21½	21	21½	...
50½	52	800	California Pet. pf	52	52	51	51	—1
157½	158	8,900	Canadian Pacific	158¼	159¼	157⅝	157⅝	— ⅝
		100	Caro. Clinch & O.pf	50	50	50	50	...
83⅝	84	12,800	Central Leather x d	86	86	84	84	...
35	35¾	500	Cerro de Pasco	35	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅜
95½	100	100	Chandler Motor	97	97	97	97	+ ½
58	58⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝	59	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
11	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
33	34	300	Chi. Great West. pf	33½	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
79½	79¾	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79⅝	80	79¼	79¼	— ⅜
118	118⅞	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118⅛	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝	+ ⅛
114	114½	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	113¾	114½	113⅛	114⅛	—1½
150	170	600	Chi. & Northw. pf	160	160	160	160	—6½
46¾	47	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd.	47¼	47¼	46⅞	47¼	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	1,900	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
53¼	53½	8,200	China Copper	54½	54½	53¼	53¼	—1⅝
45¾	45⅞	2,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
43⅞	43½	3,600	Columbia Gas & El	44	44	43¼	43⅛	— ⅞
117½	118½	700	Consolidated Gas	118	118	117½	118	...
17¼	18¼	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
90	93	400	Continental Can	91	90¾	91	90¾	...
109	110	50	Continental Can pf	110	110	110	110	...
55	57	400	Continental Insur	55	56	55	55½	+ ⅛
23	23¼	5,400	Corn Products Ref	23	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	...
96½	97	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	—1⅛
60⅝	60⅞	21,800	Crucible Steel	63½	63½	60½	60½	—2⅝
109¾	111	100	Crucible Steel pf	109⅞	110	109⅞	109⅞	—1⅝
43¼	43½	12,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	45	45¾	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅝
90½	91	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91	91	90½	90½	— ⅝
180	185	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185¼	185¼	185	183	—2½
120¾	120⅞	11,200	Delaware & Hudson	127	127	119½	120⅞	—6⅛
16⅝	17	1,100	Distillers' Secur	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16	16¼	2,400	Dome Mines	17	17	16	16¼	—1
80	85	100	Drugs-Seabury	82	82	82	82	+1
26¾	27	8,800	Erie	26⅝	27⅝	26¼	26⅞	...
39½	40	8,300	Erie 1st pf	39⅝	40½	39	40	+1½
31¾	32¼	600	Erie 2d pf	31	32¼	31	32⅛	+ ⅛
33	36	100	Gaston, W. & W	33	33	33	33	—1
102¼	103	700	General Electric	163	163½	163	161½	+1
113¾	115	1,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	113¾	114½	113	113¼	— ¾
51¼	52	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52½	52½	51¾	51½	—1
107	109	100	Goodrich pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
110¼	111	1,700	Great Northern pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	— ¾
30⅝	31⅛	4,400	G. N. Ore Ctfs. or o. p.	31	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝	...
115	117	400	Gulf States Steel	117	117	115	115	—2½
62¼	70	100	Hartman Corp	65	65	65	65	—4½
		30	Homestake Mining	127	127	127	127	...
103½	105	800	Illinois Central	103	104	103	104	+ ¼
55¾	56	4,500	Inspiration Copper	58	56¼	53¼	56	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	Interboro Consol	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
114	117	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116	116	116	116	...
30¼	30¼	15,400	Int. Mer. Marine	31	31⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
83⅞	84	29,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85½	85½	83½	83⅞	— ⅝
41¼	41⅜	4,425	Int. Nickel	41¾	42¼	41	41⅜	— ⅝
35¼	35½	5,200	Int. Paper	37½	37½	35¼	35¼	—2¾
57	57	400	Jewel Tea, pf	59	59	57	57	—3
21	22½	400	Kansas City South	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
54½	57	100	Kan. City South. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	—8¼
42¼	42⅝	6,800	Kennecott Copper	43¾	43¾	42¼	42⅝	—1
80½	80⅝	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	82	82	80	80⅝	— ⅛
39	40	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	40	40	39	39	— ⅝
64	64	6,600	Lehigh Valley	64⅝	65½	63½	63⅝	—1½
41	41⅜	100	Long Isl. cfs. of dep.	41	41	41	41	—1¾
200	200	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	200	200	200	200	— ⅛
127	130	200	Louis. & Nash	128	128	128	128	— ⅛
64½	64½	1,400	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
52¾	53	100	Maxwell Motors	53	58	53	53	+ ⅝
67	69	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
33⅜	34	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
84¼	85	6,400	Mexican Petroleum	85⅞	86¼	84¼	84⅝	— ⅞
41	41¼	1,700	Miami Copper	41¼	41¼	41	41⅜	...
57¼	57⅝	10,600	Midvale Steel	58¼	58⅝	57¼	57⅜	—3
106	108	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	107	107	107	107	—3
106	108	50	Do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	...
6¼	7	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	...
10	11	200	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1
28¼	28⅜	1,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	28¼	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
57¼	58	600	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	58¼	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	—1½
99	100	800	Montana Power	100	100¾	99½	99½	— ½
108	111	900	Nat. Biscuit Co	112¼	112¼	110¼	110¼	—1⅞
33	33½	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St	33½	33⅝	33	33	— ⅝
54⅝	55½	900	National Lead	55	55	55	55	— ⅝
110	111	200	National Lead pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅝
22	22¼	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	22½	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
135	140	300	N. Y. Air Brake	140	140	140	140	...
93¾	94	2,100	N. Y. Central	93	94⅜	92¼	94½	+1
43⅜	44	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	43⅝	44¼	43½	43½	— ¼
128	130	1,200	Norfolk & Western	129¾	130¼	129½	130¾	+1½
102¼	102⅝	1,000	Northern Pacific	102⅝	103⅛	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
96	97½	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	98	98	97¼	97½	—1
128¼	129¼	11,000	Ohio Cities Gas	131¼	131¼	128	128	—2½
		900	Ohio Cities Gas rgts	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
		200	Ohio Fuel Supply	50	50	49¾	49¾	+ ½
5⅛	5⅜	1,000	Ontario Silver	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
21½	21⅝	1,400	Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
89¼	90	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90	90	90	90	—8½
52⅞	53	3,300	Penn. R. R	53	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
90½	91	100	People's Gas Chi	90¼	91	90¼	91	+ ⅛
24	25	800	Père Marquette w i.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
35¼	36¼	600	Philadelphia Co	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
43	44¼	1,900	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	43⅞	44¼	43	43⅞	— ⅛
111	115	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	115	115	115	115	...
73½	74	200	Pressed Steel Car	75	75	73⅝	73⅝	—1½
159½	160¼	300	Pullman Co	160	160	160	160	+1
2	2½	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
2	2⅞	100	Quicksilver pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
46	47	700	Railway Steel Sp	47	47	46	46	—1½
29	29½	11,000	Ray Con. Copper	29½	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
93¼	93½	18,500	Reading	92¾	94⅜	93¼	93¾	+1
43½	43	100	Reading 1st pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
76½	76⅝	9,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅛	78⅛	76½	76½	— ⅝
101	102¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
61	61⅜	600	Royal Dutch t r	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
28	31	200	St. Louis Southw	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	...
47	52	100	St. L. Southw. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
175	177	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	181⅝	181⅝	176¼	175¾	—8½
23	25¼	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25	...
54¼	54⅝	2,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54⅝	55¾	54	54½	— ⅛
56½	57	4,075	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59¼	59½	56⅛	56½	—2½
93½	94	3,400	Southern Pacific	93¾	94⅜	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	27½	5,800	Southern Railway	27½	28	27	27½	...
55½	56	800	Southern Ry. pf	55¾	56¼	55¼	56¼	+ ⅛
94	94½	5,600	Studebaker Co	94½	95½	94	94	—1¼
43⅜	44	800	Stutz Motor	44	44	44	44	—1
14⅜	15⅝	200	Tenn. C. & C	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
208½	209	8,200	Texas Co	211½	211½	209	209	—2
53⅜	54½	200	Tobacco Products	54½	54½	54	54	— ½
10	16	800	T.,St.L. & W.pf. t r.	15	15	15	15	...
41	43½	100	Transue & Wms	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅝
11	12	10	Union Bag & Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
135¾	136	11,700	Union Pacific	135¾	137½	134⅝	136	+1¼
81	82	100	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
100¼	101	700	United Cigar Stores	100¼	100¼	100	100⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76½	200	United Drug	76½	76½	76½	76¾	+1
137⅛	138	150	United Fruit	138	138	138	138	...
18	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19	19	19	19	...
18½	20	100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
115½	115⅝	22,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	115	117⅛	114	115⅝	+ ¾
56	56⅜	1,700	U. S. Rubber	56¼	56¾	56	56	...
108⅝	109	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅜	109	108⅜	109	+ ⅛
108⅜	108⅞	196,600	U. S. Steel	110¼	110¾	108⅜	108⅜	—1⅛
117⅛	117⅜	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117⅜	+ ⅛
108⅜	108⅝	16,900	Utah Copper	109¼	109¾	108	108	—1¼
64¼	66	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68⅞	68	64½	64½	—2½
11⅜	11⅝	200	Wabash	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
46	48¼	3,100	Wabash pf. A. x d	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ¼
24	24½	400	Wabash pf. B	24½	24¾	24	24½	+ ¼
21	21⅜	800	Western Maryland	21¾	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅜
37	40	100	West. Md. 2d pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
95½	96	1,000	Western Union Tel	96½	97¼	95⅞	95⅞	...
47¾	48	5,200	Westingh. E. & M	48¼	48⅝	47½	47⅝	— ¼
15	16	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	15	15¾	14⅝	15⅜	— ⅜
34	35½	2,000	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	35⅞	31½	35½	— ⅜
47½	49	400	White Motors	47½	47⅝	47	47⅝	— ⅛
73¾	74	6,900	Wilson & Co	72	75¼	70⅞	73⅝	+1½
105	107	200	Wilson & Co. pf	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
32	32¼	700	Willys-Overland	32¼	32⅝	32	32	— ¼
48	50¼	800	Wisconsin Central	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	— ¾
136½	137	300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	137⅜	137⅜	137	137	—1
23	25	200	Worthington Pump	24	24	24	24	...

STRONG TONE IN LONDON.

Developments Since Last Day's Trading Have a Good Effect.

LONDON, April 10.—Maturing bills over the holidays caused a large turnover, and kept the money market steady, while discount rates were firm on the fifty million Treasury bill issue next Friday.

America's actual war declaration since the previous market day and good war news had a further strengthening effect, especially giltedgers, which were in demand. Mexican and South American securities also joined the upward movement, while the French loan was active and firm, but Spanish weak. Rubber shares firm, and American stocks were adjusted to a lower parity. The close was uncertain and inactive.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

| |

7%

is the return of a Preferred Stock of a public utility company without debt of any kind, and the assets of which are four and one-half times as great as the par value of the stock.

Monthly Dividends

Write for circular T-107

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
60 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 1600

Our Circular on

Chesapeake & Ohio

describes:

1. Improved financial status.
2. Liberal appropriations for property improvements and maintenance.
3. Valuable traffic outlet about to be supplied.

Circular C-21 on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange; N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.; New York Produce Exch.

20 Broad Street, New York
BRANCHES:
8 East 43d St. 25 West 33d St.

American Brass
American Graphophone
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Miles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator
Remington Typewriter
Royal Baking Powder
Scovill Manfg.
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COTTON IRREGULAR

May Closes 18 Points Higher, While Later Options Show A Small Net Loss.

The cotton market yesterday was not quite so active and excited as on Monday, and fluctuations were nervous and irregular. The sentiment around the ring seemed to be bearish or reactionary, based on the extent of recent advances and reports that spot holders were selling more freely. These views led to some local pressure, but the bulk of the selling was attributed to liquidation, and offerings of May were light enough to cause shorts more or less anxiety. That delivery closed at a net advance of 18 points, while July and later deliveries were 1 to 5 points net lower, with the final tone steady.

The opening of the market was steady, at an advance of 16 to 30 points, in response to higher Liverpool cables and apprehension of unsettled weather within the next day or two east of the Mississippi River. May contracts sold at 20.85c and July at 20.60c, while October was quoted at 19.28c and December at 19.35c. The early advance met a good deal of realizing, and prices eased off in consequence. In fact, there was a pretty sharp break before the end of the morning session, May selling down to 20.40c and July to 20.03c, while October went down to 18.90c and December to 18.98c. Business then tapered off, and there was a rally during the middle of the afternoon.

Private cables attributed the strength in Liverpool to Continental buying of both old and new crop months. As the daylight saving plan became effective in Liverpool yesterday, the market there closed right after the local opening, giving very little opportunity for arbitrage business. Nevertheless Liverpool was a moderate buyer of July and October during the early trading.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
April	...	...	...	20.70 bid.	20.55
May	20.85	20.85	20.40	20.68@20.70	20.50
June	...	...	...	20.52 bid.	20.40
July	20.60	20.60	20.03	20.31@20.32	20.52
Aug.	20.38	20.38	20.38	20.18@20.20	20.21
Sept.	...	...	...	19.21 bid.	19.26
Oct.	19.20	19.28	18.90	19.06@19.08	19.11
Nov.	...	...	...	19.07 bid.	19.12
Dec.	19.35	19.35	18.98	19.08@19.09	19.13
Jan.	19.39	19.40	19.15	19.14@19.15	19.17
Mar.	19.55	19.55	19.30	19.27 bid.	19.25

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 21.00c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 20c; Savannah, 20½c; Augusta, 20.75c; Galveston, 20.25c; Memphis, 20.50c; Houston, 20c.

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton dull; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; imports, 9,000 bales, all American. Middling upland, 12.99d. Futures opened steady, 20 to 22 points higher. Closed firm at a net advance of 38 to 45 points. January-February, 11.88d; March-April, 11.86d; May-June, 12.62d; July-August, 12.50d; October-November, 11.90d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 12,676 bales, compared with 22,032 last year. Stocks total 1,163,676 bales.

Exports for the day were 2,950 bales, making 4,425,146 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market has become considerably disturbed by the persistent talk of Government control of prices and in consequence fluctuations in yesterday's market were very feverish. Operations on the buying side have been reduced materially, and when longs attempted to take profits early in the day prices dropped 6@6c a bushel from a slight early advance and showed losses of 11¼@13c from the high point of the season recorded on Monday. There was a partial recovery from the extreme low point owing to the strength in the cash position and reports that exporters were in the market, but final quotations were ¼@2¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.87, f.o.b. afloat, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.25½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $2.30, opening of navigation, free on board, New York.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	2.08	2.02	2.06¾	2.07
July	1.85¼	1.80	1.82¾	1.85
September	1.71⅝	1.65¼	1.68¼	1.70¾

CORN.

The corn market was active and very feverish. Early in the day prices declined 4 to 5c a bushel under heavy liquidation, prompted by the break in wheat. This loss was more than recovered on good commission house buying, prompted by the strength in the cash position, but at the close values were irregular, May being ¾c higher, while the other months were ¾ to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.45½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.28⅜	$1.23⅜	$1.27⅜	$1.27
July	1.27¼	1.22	1.26¼	1.27
September	1.25⅝	1.21½	1.23⅞	1.25½

OATS.

The oats market was unsettled and nervous, closing about a cent a bushel above the lowest, but ⅛@⅝c under the final of Monday. Exporters were in the market for Canadian oats for opening of navigation, and it was said that during the last few days about 2,000,000 bushels had been sold at prices considerably below a parity with the Chicago market. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 78@78½c; No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 76½@77c; fancy clipped white, 80@82c; ordinary clipped white, 78½@80, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	64½	62½	63¾	63¾
July	62¾	60½	61⅜	62¾
September	56⅝	54¾	55⅞	56⅝

PROVISIONS.

In the face of new high records for live hogs there was a severe break in the provision market, pork dropping 90 to 150 points from the previous night, lard 110 to 140 points, and ribs 30 to 90 points. Heavy unloading attended the break, but new buying, attracted by the lower prices, resulted in sharp reactions during the afternoon, in which a good part of the loss was regained, the market closing steady. Receipts at the West were 90,000 hogs, of which Kansas City had 12,000 and Omaha 11,000. Chicago received 14,000 hogs, with 27,000 expected on Wednesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	21.20	20.10	20.82	21.32
July	21.50	20.30	21.12	21.65
Ribs—				
May	19.85	19.25	19.55	19.85
July	20.10	19.70	19.77	20.00
Pork—				
May	37.55	36.50	37.25	37.40
July	37.05	35.90	36.85	37.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil felt the influence of the feverish changes in other commodities, and fluctuations were more or less erratic. The undertone, however, was weaker, with quite heavy liquidation at times, and while the close was considerably above the lowest, final prices were 25 to 47 points below the final on Monday. Total sales for the day were 46,600 barrels.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	15.10@	15.00
April	...	...	15.00@	15.00
May	15.40	15.25	15.32@15.33	15.57
June	15.30	15.15	15.24@15.26	15.50
July	15.43	15.19	15.30@15.32	15.57
August	15.37	15.27	15.27@15.28	15.50
September	15.37	15.23	15.22@15.23	15.52
October	14.95	14.80	14.75@14.80	15.22
November	14.48	14.33	14.33@14.35	14.74

COFFEE.

The reactionary impulses which seemed to be making themselves felt in practically all markets yesterday seemed largely responsible for a decline of some 20 to 27 points in the coffee market. July contracts sold off to 8.33c and December to 8.59c, or 42 to 49 points under the high level of yesterday morning, and the close was at practically the low level of the day, showing a net loss of 22 to 27 points. Sales were reported of 122,250 bags. Spots were reported in better demand. Rio grades were unchanged at 10c for 7s, while Santos coffees were higher at 10¾c for 4s.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.18@8.20	8.42		
May	8.52	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.49
June	...	...	8.25@8.29	8.32
July	8.58	8.33	8.33@8.34	8.61
August	...	...	8.38@8.39	8.61
Sept.	8.70	8.45	8.44@8.45	8.66
Oct.	8.76	8.71	8.49@8.50	8.71
Nov.	8.94	8.64	8.54@8.55	8.77
Dec.	8.67	8.56	8.59@8.60	8.83
Jan.	8.95	8.77	8.67@8.68	8.93
Feb.	...	...	8.74@8.75	9.01
March	9.07	8.83	8.81@8.83	9.03

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened firm, unchanged to an advance of 11 points, with the distant position showing the most strength. The unsettled conditions in refined and raw sugar caused considerable covering by shorts, and around middle prices showed net gains of about 6 to 12 points, with trading active. The market closed firm, 2 to 8 points net higher, with sales for the day 24,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.39	5.34	5.39@5.37	5.34
May	5.47	5.40	5.43@5.44	5.40
June	5.51	5.45	5.48@5.49	5.45
July	5.58	5.56	5.53@5.54	5.49
August	5.63	5.57	5.58@5.59	5.54
September	5.57	5.57	5.53@5.55	5.50
October	5.47	5.41	5.42@5.44	5.34
November	5.18	5.14	5.13@5.15	5.06
December	4.95	4.92	4.95@4.96	4.88
January	4.95	4.92	4.95@4.96	4.88

The market for refined sugar was firm and prices were unchanged at 7.50c to 8.25c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry, but business was light, with refiners not inclined to accept orders. The local market for raw sugar was firmer and prices were higher on a renewed demand from refiners and operators. The volume of business was not particularly large, although buyers seemed more interested in late May shipment, for which they offered to pay 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, with holders asking higher prices. Business amounted to 16,000 bags of Cubas for April shipment at 5¼c, cost and freight. The market closed firm at 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.27c for centrifugal and 5.39 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,241 packages. Quite a strong market, with prices unchanged on the higher grades, but there is an advance of ½@1c on nearly all of the medium and lower qualities. The range of values is now exceedingly narrow. The firmness extends to all grades, even ladies and packing stock sharing fully in the improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 45½@46c; extras, (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43½@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 38@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 41@43½c; creamery, held, extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 39@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 35@40c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 34,013 cases. Although receipts continue liberal, there is further strength. A good deal of the storage packed stock arriving is going into store because of its high cost and inability to sell on the current market without loss, and, while regular distributing trade is moderate, there is a fair movement in all grades at a further improvement. Early exchange sales of firsts were in range of 32½@33¼, but high grades of Northern eggs reached 33½c and it is difficult to buy anything passable as firsts under 32½c. Sales of storage packings are making up to 33¾@34c, occasional lots taken as high as 34¼c. Dirties and checks, firmer Nearby white eggs are still in large supply, and regular distributing trade slight; market is dependent upon speculative buying from storage and, while prices are a little firmer, the range shows little change. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34½@35c; storage packed, firsts, 33¾@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds and lower grades, 31½@32c; dirties, No. 1, 31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30½@31c; checks, good to choice, dry, 30½c; undergrades, 29½@30c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 35c; ordinary to good, 34@34½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 33½@34½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 33½@34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 34½@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 33@34c; Duck eggs, Baltimore, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 35@36c; ordinary, Southern and far Southern, 33@34c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
4th week March	$2,052,390		$243,389
Month of March	5,972,600		567,639
Jan. 1-March 31	17,273,621		1,829,602

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	$1,530,735	$1,362,995	$167,740
Net after taxes	605,326	353,585	*48,259
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,409	245,255	*70,846
12 mos. gross	17,340,513	14,977,045	2,363,459
Net after taxes	7,643,920	6,998,946	644,974
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,567,517	2,395,844	171,673
Bal. aft. pf. div.	1,529,007	1,435,844	93,163

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY—

Feb. gross	217,275	198,898	18,877
Net after taxes	52,289	70,313	*18,024
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,015	4,552	*18,567
12 mos. gross	2,911,408	2,671,434	239,974
Net after taxes	1,068,061	1,132,106	64,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	257,860	333,142	75,282
Sur. aft. chgs.	119,880	195,142	*75,282

*Decrease. †Decrease of deficit.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY CO.

	1917.	1916.	Change.
Feb. gross	$103,932	$103,249	Inc. $508
Net after taxes	30,232	38,994	Dec. 8,762
Sur. after chgs.	12,480	24,508	Dec. 11,668
12 mos. gross	1,305,380	1,186,079	Inc. 119,301
Net aft. taxes	458,289	354,824	Inc. 103,463
Sur. after chgs.	264,948	188,037	Inc. 76,911
Bal. aft. pf. div.	161,114	113,037	Inc. 56,077

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY.

February gross	$54,793	$50,574	Inc. $4,219
Net aft. taxes	3,443	11,282	Dec. 7,839
Def. after chgs	12,001	4,803	Inc. 7,198
12 mos. gross	816,699	745,820	Inc. 70,879
Net aft. taxes	237,567	208,470	Dec. 29,963
Sur. aft. chgs.	51,031	73,738	Dec. 22,707
Bal. aft. pf. div	15,031	37,738	Dec. 22,707

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

March gross	$904,807	$841,472	Inc. $63,335
Gr. from Jan. 1	2,610,128	2,463,827	Inc. 146,302

Express.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. report, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total rects. fr. oper.	$6,029,014	$5,356,727	$672,286
Expr. privs.	2,993,906	2,710,505	283,400
Tl. tran. rev.	3,035,107	2,646,222	388,883
Non-tran. rev.	282,741	308,265	*79,524
Total op. revs.	3,318,849	3,009,488	309,361
Total op. exp.	3,080,393	2,462,499	617,894
Net oper. revs.	238,455	546,988	*308,533
Taxes	44,269	43,703	526
Oper. income	192,557	502,025	*309,368

July 1 to Dec. 31:

Total rects. fr. oper.	33,844,400	28,132,033	5,691,476
Expr. privs.	16,768,185	14,205,428	2,562,757
Tl. trans. rev.	17,076,223	13,947,505	3,128,718
Non-tran. rev.	1,606,218	1,549,152	57,066
Total op. revs.	18,682,442	15,496,657	3,185,785
Total op. exp.	17,325,740	13,327,436	4,001,304
Net oper. revs.	1,353,702	2,168,221	*815,519
Taxes	276,150	260,218	15,931
Oper. income	1,069,887	1,904,606	*834,719
Mileage:			
Steam roads	71,168	71,220	*52
Other lines	2,297	2,286	11

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS CORP. for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Profits of retail dry goods stores wholly owned	$1,097,404
Income of parent company from other sources	72,611
Total	1,170,015
Expenses of parent company	39,443
Interest paid by parent company	33,317
Net profit for six months	1,097,255
Extraordinary adjustments, reserves, expenses, &c., not applicable to current operations	132,281
Surplus	964,974

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4¼	4.62	4.50
Buff., R. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.35
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	5.00
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4¼	4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.75	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4¼	4.40	4.20
Ch., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.90	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.30
Erie	1917-'27	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.50
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'26	5	4.30	4.25
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., K. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'20	4½@5	5.00	4.60
N. Y. C. & Hud.	1917-'32	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.90	4.50
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4@4½	4.38	4.20
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	4.90	4.50
So. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.50
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.25	55.25	54.25	55.25
Lead	9.50		9.50	
Spelter	101.12½		10.50	
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$120.00		$120.00	
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phila.	40.00	41.50	40.00	41.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33@34c, carload lots; spot delivery, 32½@33c, second quarter; 30½c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	-	-	-
Copper, futures	135	10	0	-	-	-
Tin, futures	216	5	0	-	-	-
Tin, spot	216	5	0	-	-	-
Tin, futures	216	5	0	-	-	-
Spelter	55	0	0	-	-	-
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Jewel Tea pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Kerr Lake Mining	.25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Keystone Tel. pf.	3	SA	May 1	Apr. 20
Nash Motors pf.	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
N. Y. & H. R. Min.	2	Q	Apr. 27	Apr. 17
Do.	2	Ex	Apr. 27	Apr. 17
Public Serv. Inv. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Thos. G. Plant pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 17

D. & H. CO. EARNS $1,913,000 LESS

Revenues of Road Increase $2,846,000, but Operating Costs Advance $3,287,000.

MINING PROFITS $123,000

President Loree Explains Drop In Quotations of Stock—Yesterday's Loss 6⅞ Points.

The Delaware & Hudson Company earned a surplus available for dividends of $4,158,372 in the year ended Dec. 31 last, a decrease of $1,918,000 from the balance earned in 1915. The surplus was equivalent to but 9.78 per cent. on the $42,503,000 of capital stock, as compared with 14.28 per cent. for the preceding year. The company pays 9 per cent. per annum, and has already declared dividends for the remainder of 1917.

Yesterday the stock of the Delaware & Hudson sold down to 119½, closing at 120⅞, at which figure it showed a net loss of 6⅞ points for the day.

The revenues from the railroad increased $2,846,000, but operating costs advanced $3,287,000, of which $1,267,000 was due to the increased cost of maintaining the equipment, and $1,505,000 to higher transportation expenses, which include wages. The operating income of the coal mining department was $123,000, as against the $776,000 earned in 1915.

In spite of a four-year agreement made with the miners on May 5, providing for an orderly method for the settlement of differences in place of strikes, there were twenty-two strikes in the remainder of the year. Altogether, the twenty-six strikes suffered during the full year cost the company 174 colliery days. The number of men engaged in production fell from 9,752 in January to 6,967 in November, while the nine-hour day gave way to eight hours. These two factors brought about a decrease of 32,000 hours in the work done, or 36.5 per cent.

The railroad's expenses were $1,185,000 greater than they would have been at the wages and prices of 1915. Of this aggregate, $427,000 was due to increases in wages and $761,000 in increases in prices. The full-crew laws of New York and Pennsylvania added $173,000 to the operating expenses of the year, without obtaining any service to the public or to the company. What President Loree calls "the total statute-compelled waste resulting from these laws" was $512,000 up to Dec. 31 last.

Mr. Loree devotes considerable space in the annual report to a discussion of the interesting economic changes worked in railway affairs. He concludes:

"Notwithstanding extraordinary demands upon railway facilities it is believed that no appreciable congestion of traffic has occurred which is not wholly attributable to misuse of cars and terminals, brought about by the conduct of shippers and consignees in matters which the railways are unable to control or are not permitted to control.

"The initial difficulty arose out of the contracts covering manufactures of munitions of war for export. These contracts commonly required payment to be made when the products were loaded on cars at the producing establishments, and the extraordinary efforts to obtain early payments on the part of manufacturers whose working capital was, in many instances, seriously overtaxed by the sudden expansion of activity, led to loading that had no regard to the ability of the consignees at seaboard points to receive the goods or to provide for their early transshipment.

"Railway difficulties have been enhanced by the labor situation. The year 1916 was a most inopportune time for the reduction of the effort of any section of the productive labor of the United States, in view of the substantial cessation of the normal flow of immigration and the demands of the export trade."

Mr. Loree finds that a great volume of new capital is needed that is not now available. He says that the latest enhancement of the cost of railway labor, with the adjustments that it necessarily entailed and the continuing and rapid rise in the prices of materials and supplies, have already further diminished the too-meagre margin between railway revenues and expenses. Without remedial action, he predicts, there will be compulsory cessation of railway development and the calamity of inadequate railway facilities will have arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, today gave out this statement:

"While in Washington on official matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission, my attention has been called to the decrease in market quotations for Delaware & Hudson Company's stock.

"The newspapers indicate the selling is due to the publications of operating revenues and expenses for January and February as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. These reports include only the returns from the rail operations of the company.

"The net earnings of the company for the two months, January and February, after deducting fixed charges against the railroad department, indicate a deficit of $177,401. Including the income from investments and the coal operations of the company and its subsidiaries, there was a surplus over the fixed charges of $184,794.

"The railroad gross earnings for the two months decreased $374,000 on account of abnormal weather conditions, and the inability of important connecting lines freely to accept freight by reason thereof. In March the gross revenues of the company were the greatest for any single month, being 25 per cent. higher than the average for the two months, January and February, though some freight is still held back by embargoes.

"A substantial part of the loss in corporate surplus was due to a loss of about $597,000 in hire of equipment, almost all of which was caused by a situation on the lines beyond our control. A substantial improvement in this situation has occurred, with the result that there will be an improvement of not less than $150,000 in hire of equipment in the first three months of 1917.

"The abnormal conditions confronting us during the four months November to February, both inclusive, were similar to conditions experienced by all carriers in our territory, and which conditions did not prevail in the month of March. There would seem to be no reason for any concern to to the future earning capacity of the Delaware & Hudson Company and its ability to maintain its established dividend, which does not apply with equal force to practically all other lines in trunk line and official classification territory.

"The situation of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in common with that of the other lines of the country, is dependent upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application for an increase in freight rates, and, relatively, our situation should be no worse nor better than that of other lines as a result of that decision."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Bles.	1¼	1¼
Am Oil	.20	.21	Iron Cap.	.14	.15
Begole	.80	.90	Do pf.	.14	.15
Bay S. G.	.07	.09	Jerome Y.	1⅜	1⅝
Bing Min.	10	10¼	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.70	.80	Mex Met.	.18	.20
Bost & M.	.63	.64	Majestic	.50	.52
Bost Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	Mojave T.	.35	.40
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	2¼	2⅜
Butte & L.	.24	.25	N L & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.50	.65	New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Cal Chrb.	.2	.3	N Cornelia	17¼	17½
Calaveras	4	4½	N U Bing.	.24	.50
Champ C.	.08	.09	Nixon	.38	.42
Chief Cons	2¼	2⅜	Osceo	.50	.60
Cons Ariz.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop.	3⅞	4⅛	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅛
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion G M.	1⅜	2⅜
Cr Res ve.	.33	.35	Ray Herc.	3¼	3¾
E & B B.	2¾	2⅞	Rills	.05	.04
Earl-Eagle	.26	.30	*S W M.	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.13	.17	†S W M.	2¼	2
Gold Lake	.06	.07	Truro	1⅛	1⅜
Homa. Oil	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext.	37½	38¼
Houghton	1¼	1½	Yukon G'd.	1⅜	2
Humboldt	1¼	2¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

Exempt from Increased Federal Income Tax

Indications are that this war will be financed largely by taxation upon the incomes of the present.

Municipal Bonds
are
Exempt from Federal Income Tax

It follows that the demand for them will increase, with a corresponding enhancement in value.

We can offer you Federal-Income-Tax-free Municipal Bonds at prices yielding 4.10% to 5.25%.

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Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
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invested in standard Stocks and Bonds on our
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN
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Telephone 2715-9 BROAD 25 BROAD ST., N.Y.

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Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
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United Sugar Companies
An interesting circular describing the sugar industry and calling particular attention to the investment position of the above company will be sent gratis on request.
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Equitable Bldg., New York

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Tefft & Co.,
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S. W. STRAUS & Co.
5½% Safe First Mortgage Serial Bonds 6%
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$5,000,000
National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc.
First Mortgage 6% Ten-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
To be Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000

Dated April 1, 1917 Due April 1, 1927

Interest payable April 1 and October 1.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
10 Agricultural Ins. of Watertown
50 Batavia Rubber Com.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Great Northern Paper
25 Galena Signal Oil
100 General Development
10 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
15 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
10 Magnolia Petroleum 6s
25 Niagara Fire Insurance
100 O'Gara Coal Pfd.
10 O'Gara Coal 5s
100 Ont. & Quebec R. R. Perp'l Deb.
50 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
10 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 8s, 1959
100 Penna. Coal & Coke
100 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
5 Retsof Mining 5s
25 Sanborn Map
200 Standard Shipbuilding
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
50 Wagner Elec. Mfg.
25 Washington Steel & Ord. Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
20 A. H. Bull Steamship
10 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
22 American Chicle Com.
100 Atlantic Holding
100 Agricultural Credit Com. & Pfd.
500 Butterworth-Judson Corp.
100 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
25 Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage
100 Berkshire Mfg.
50 Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Galena Signal Oil
25 German American Insurance
50 German Alliance "Rights"
50 Monongahela Coal Lands
100 Merchants Refrig'g Com. & Pfd.
53 National Fuel Gas
25 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 R. E. Taylor Inc.
50 Singer Manufacturing
100 Standard Shipbuilding
25 St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted

100 Amer. Graphophone Com.
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 Federal Sugar
25 Hercules Powder
50 Indian Refining

For Sale

24 Amer. & British Mfg. Pfd.
55 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
100 Central Petroleum
50 Empire Steel Pfd.
15 Kelly Springfield Motor Truck
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Amer. Graphophone
Freeport Texas Sulphur
H. W. Johns-Manville
Pocahontas Cons. Coll.
Standard Shipbuilding

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Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

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MIDWEST REFINING CO.
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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
FORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

New York State New 4s, 1967
Canadian Car & Fdy. 1st S. F. 6s, '39
New Orleans, Gt. Northern 5s, 1955
New Orleans, Mobile & Chic. 5s, 1960
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1944

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
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46 WALL STREET NEW YORK

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Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Cities Service Co.
Common & Preferred
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Park & Tilford 6s
Amer. Graphophone 6s

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

CENTRAL COAL & COKE
AUTOSALES GUM & CHOC. 6s
BABCOCK & WILCOX
NILES-BEMENT-POND
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRAC.
AMERICAN CHICLE
AMERICAN SURETY

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common changed hands on the Consolidated Stock Exchange to the amount of more than 73,000 shares. The broadness of the market in Steel was a feature throughout the day. For a time the railroad stocks stood out in the market. They recorded an early advance of substantial proportions in some cases, which was accompanied by reports that the roads were likely soon to have granted to them all or nearly all of the increase in rates that they have asked for. The market as a whole closed reactionary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm. pf	25½	25⅜	25½
250	Am. B. Sug.	94½	92⅝	92⅝
350	Am. Can	45	44	44¼
20	Am. C. & F.	65	65	65
20	Am. Linseed	18½	18	18
350	Am. Loco	67⅛	66	66
60	Am. Malt.	16¼	16	16
100	Am. S. & R.	98⅜	98¼	98¼
50	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
20	Am. Zinc	34½	34⅛	34⅛
2,950	Anac. Cop.	79⅜	77⅞	78
50	A., T. & S. F.	102	102	102
1,980	Bald. Loco	55⅜	51	52¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	76⅜	76¼	76⅜
50	Beth. St. pf. B	126¾	126¾	126¾
10	B'klyn R. T.	67¼	67¼	67¼
50	Butte & Sup.	42½	42½	42½
10	Cal. Petrol.	21½	21¼	21½
1,350	Cent. Leather	86	83⅞	84
20	Ches. & Ohio	59	59	59
150	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	79¼	79½
150	Chino Cop.	54¼	53⅝	54
300	Col. F. & I.	46¾	46	46
650	Corn Prod.	23¾	22⅜	23¼
2,550	Crucible St'l.	63½	60½	60¾
250	Cuba Cane Su.	45⅞	43¾	43¾
40	Del. & Hud.	124	124	
20	Dist. Secur.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
250	Erie	27⅞	26⅝	27
20	Do 1st pf.	46	44	46
500	Chev. Motor.	117	114	114
700	Curtiss Aero.	22	*20	22
1,100	Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Emer. Phon.	9¾	9¼	9½
1,200	Ex.-H. Inc.	20¾	20½	20¾
400	H. & B. Car.	39	38½	39
1,100	†Jop. Ore Sp. new	25	20	20
100	Kan. Bas. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Key. T. & R.	16½	16¼	16½
510	Lake Tor. B.	*9	8½	8¾
350	Lima Loco.	56	54	54
170	Mansell Sec.	*10¾	10	*10¾
400	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	88	85	85
4,000	†Maxim Mu.	3¾	3¼	3½
300	†Nat. Acme	33	33	33
1,800	†Nat. Conduit	34½	33⅛	33⅝
3,000	N. A. J. & P.	5½	4⅝	4⅝

RAILROADS.

100	R. I., w. 1..	36	36	36

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20	Buck. P. L.	105	105
185	Ohio O. Co.	360	352

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	A. O. (a pr.)	2¼	2
3,800	†A. O. & G.	65	60
1,000	Latan. Pet.	7¾	7¼
20,000	†B. G. & G.	2¾	2¼
600	†C. M. O. (a pros.)	66*	66
1,000	†Cos. C. Co. (Oil Ref.)	14⅝	14
1,500	†C. O. & G.	13½	13¼
1,300	†C. O. & G. pf	4¾	4¾
3,000	†Crown Oil	1	1
1,000	†Elk & Pet.	10⅝	10⅜
1,500	†E. C. & G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞
4,000	†Esm. O. Co.	1¼	1
2,000	†Fed. Oil	5⅝	5½
200	†Hous. Oil	20	20
2,500	†Int. Petrol.	14⅜	13⅜
3,700	†K. O. (a pr.)	¾	½
500	†K. C. O. Cp.	5⅞	5½
7,000	†Mer. O. Cp.	22⅜	21⅞
8,000	†Met. Petrol.	2¼	2

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	Bos. & Mon.	63	60
500	†Booth	10	10
1,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9⅛
500	Butte Det.	⅝	⅝
200	Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Calaveras	64	*59
3,000	†Calu. & Jer.	1¾	1½
5,000	Canada Cop.	2⅞	1⅝
100	Carlisle Min.	5½	5½
10,000	†Cashboy	9	8
500	Cent. Gord.	2	2
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛
100	†Con.-Homestead	⅝	⅝
200	Creston Con.	6	6
500	Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)	1⅝	1½
6,100	†Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Globe Dom.	⅞	⅞
2,400	†Gold War.	70	68
4,500	†Gold'd Con.	62	59
1,700	†Goldf. Mer.	7	6¼
7,000	†Greenmont.	1⅝	1⅛
4,200	†Gt. Bend.	6	5
18,000	†Hargraves.	18	16
3,800	Hecla Min.	7⅝	7⅛
2,500	Inca Needles, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞
750	†Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛
25,000	Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅜
200	Jer. Vic. Ext., (a pros.)	1	1
2,500	†Jim Butler	71	70
1,000	†Jowsig-Ken	½	½
6,500	†Jumbo Ext.	42	39
1,200	Lonia Prieta	1¼	1¼
1,500	†Loon Lake	70	69
1,500	La. Con.	92	90
800	Magma Cop.	47	46
450	†Magmatic.	25	23
4,300	†Marsh Min.	17	15½

BONDS.

$11,000	†At. Ch. 5s.	99	98¾
5,000	†Am. S. 5s.	96¼	96⅛
25,000	†Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98⅜	98¼
1,000	†Chila C. 6s.	100¾	100⅜
7,000	†Cos. Oil 6s.	104⅝	104½
15,000	†Cos. & Co. new 6s.	101	101
5,000	†Erie 5s nts.	97⅞	97¾
$30,000	†Fr. M. 6s..	96	95½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2,000	‡ Do cfs. of d.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
700	‡Cal. Pack.	37⅛	36½	36½
1,300	Carwen Steel	12¼	12	12
300	‡Cent. F'dry.	26	25	26
300	‡ Do pf.	46	44	46
500	Chev. Motor.	117	114	114
700	Curtiss Aero.	22	*20	22
1,100	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Emer. Phon.	9¾	9¼	9½
1,200	‡Ex.-H. Inc.	20¾	20½	20¾
400	H. & B. Car.	39	38½	39
1,100	‡Jop. Ore Sp. new	25	20	20
100	Kan. Bas. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Key. T. & R.	16½	16¼	16½
510	‡Lake Tor. B.	*9	8½	8¾
350	‡Lima Loco.	56	54	54
170	‡Mansell Sec.	*10¾	10	*10¾
400	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	88	85	85
4,000	‡Maxim Mu.	3¾	3¼	3½
300	‡Nat. Acme.	33	33	33
1,800	‡Nat. Conduit	34½	33⅛	33⅝
3,000	N. A. J. & P.	5½	4⅝	4⅝

RAILROADS.

100	R. I., w. 1..	36	36	36

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20	Buck. P. L.	105	105
185	Ohio O. Co.	360	352

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	A. O. (a pr.)	2¼	2	2⅛
3,800	†A. O. & G.	65	60	65
1,000	Latan. Pet.	7¾	7¼	7¼
20,000	†B. G. & G.	2¾	2¼	2¼
600	†C. M. O. (a pros.)	66*	66	66
1,000	†Cos. C. Co. (Oil Ref.)	14⅝	14	14¼
1,500	†C. O. & G.	13½	13	13¼
1,300	†C. O. & G. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	†Crown Oil	1	1	1
1,000	†Elk & Pet.	10⅝	10⅜	10¾
1,500	†E. C. & G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	†Esm. O. Co.	1¼	1	1¼
2,000	†Fed. Oil	5⅝	5½	5¾
200	†Hous. Oil	20	20	20
2,500	†Int. Petrol.	14⅜	13⅜	14
3,700	†K. O. (a pr.)	¾	½	¾
500	†K. C. O. Cp.	5⅞	5½	5⅝
7,000	†Mer. O. Cp.	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞
8,000	†Met. Petrol.	2¼	2	2¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	Bos. & Mon.	63	60	62
500	†Booth	10	10	10
1,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
500	Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Calaveras	64	*59	63
3,000	†Calu. & Jer.	1¾	1½	1¾
5,000	Canada Cop.	2⅞	1⅝	2
100	Carlisle Min.	5½	5½	5½
10,000	†Cashboy	9	8	8½
500	Cent. Gord.	2	2	2
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	†Con.-Homestead	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Creston Con.	6	6	6
500	Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)	1⅝	1½	1¼
6,100	†Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Globe Dom.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,400	†Gold War.	70	68	68
4,500	†Gold'd Con.	62	59	61
1,700	†Goldf. Mer.	7	6¼	7
7,000	†Greenmont.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	†Gt. Bend.	6	5	6
18,000	†Hargraves.	18	16	17
3,800	Hecla Min.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
2,500	Inca Needles, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
750	†Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25,000	Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅜	1½
200	Jer. Vic. Ext., (a pros.)	1	1	1
2,500	†Jim Butler	71	70	70
1,000	†Jowsig-Ken	½	½	½
6,500	†Jumbo Ext.	42	39	39
1,200	Lonia Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	†Loon Lake	70	69	70
1,500	La. Con.	92	90	90
800	Magma Cop.	47	46	46⅝
450	†Magmatic.	25	23	25
4,300	†Marsh Min.	17	15½	17

BONDS.

$11,000	†At. Ch. 5s.	99	98¾	99
5,000	†Am. S. 5s.	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
25,000	†Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98⅜	98¼	98¼
1,000	†Chila C. 6s.	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
7,000	†Cos. Oil 6s.	104⅝	104½	104½
15,000	†Cos. & Co. new 6s.	101	101	101
5,000	†Erie 5s nts.	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
$30,000	†Fr. M. 6s..	96	95½	96¼

***

New York Stock Exchange prices not quoted in compared with those of previous day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22	30
Air Reduct'n.	64	68	67	71
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	8	14	8	14
Do pf.	30	40	30	40
Am. Dr. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	40	51	49	51
Am. Su. Tob.	23½	25	23½	25
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Am. Writ. P.	4	4½	4	4½
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. T. ord. B.	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T. ordinary	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Car L. & P.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Emer. Motor.	2⅛	2½	2⅜	2½
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar	43	45	42	44
Do pf.	101	104	101	104
Int. A. & F.	24½	25	24½	25
Int. Rubber	11	12	11	12
Key. T. & R. pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	83	91	87	91
Leh. V. C. S.	90	96	90	96

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Lukens Steel	40	42	40	42
Do 1st pf.	90½		99½	
Man. El. Sup.	47	50	47	50
Do pf.	97	100	97	99
Mar. of Am.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mitchell Mot.	50	58	50	53
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Shipbldg.	39	43	39	43
N. Y. Transp.	15¼	16	15½	16
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Poole Engine.	81	85	81	85
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Rep. Truck pf.	94	96	94	96
S. A. O. Corp.	40	50	37	40
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Springf. Body	65	70	70	80
Do pf.	106	112	108	116
St. Jo. Lead	17½	18	17¾	18
Un. Paperb'd	29	31	30	32
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13¼	14	13⅜	14
Tidewater Oil	193	196	193	196

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Pierce-Ar'w	42⅝	42¼	42¼
1,500	‡Prud. Pict.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
800	Redden M.T.	19¼	19	19⅛
100	‡Rep. Truck.	72	72	72
61	A.O.Sm'h pf.	96	96	96
400	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	97⅛	93	97⅛
1,500	‡Stand. Mot.	13	12¾	13
300	‡Steel Alloys	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
500	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	21½	21	21
800	Sup. Steel	33½	33½	33½
100	Do 1st pf.	99	99	99
1,200	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼
61	‡Todd S'y'ds.	84	83	83
500	U. S. St'ship.	6	6	6
1,000	‡United Mot.	35¾	35	35¾
800	‡United Sup.	36½	36½	36⅝
100	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	7½	7½	7½
1,200	‡Zinc. Conc.	3	2⅝	3

RAILROADS.

400	R. I. pf., B.	70½	70	70

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

40	S. O. Co., Cal.	295	285
122	S. O. Co., N. Y.	298	288

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,200	M.-C. C. Oil & Ut.	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞
6,000	‡‡Mid. Oil	78	76	77
1,000	Mid. Ref.	134	132	132
2,500	N. Y.-O. Oil	1	⅞	⅞
15,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	10½	9½	10
1,500	O. P. & R.	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
2,500	‡O. O. & G.	38	35	35
2,400	Osags-H. Oil	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
200	Penn. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
9,300	Rice Oil	1¼	1	1
1,200	S. O. & R.	10¼	10	10¼
8,000	Seq. O. & G.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2,800	Sin. O. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,300	Un. W. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	†U. P. Co. (a pros.)	35	35	35
100	Vac. G. & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,800	†Vic. Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡‡W. E. O. & G.	18	18	18
300	W. O. & G.	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Maryav. Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Mason Val.	6	5⅝	5⅝
500	†McK.-Dar.	49	48	49
100	‡‡MiamiMer.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,200	‡‡Milf'd Cop.	94	91	94
1,200	‡‡Mogul Min.	59	55	59
100	Monitor Sil.	1	1	1
6,550	‡Monst. Chief	⅞	⅝	⅞
4,300	‡Moth. Lode	33	31	32
1,500	‡M. M. & L. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡‡Nan. Hanks Montana	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Nat. Z. & L.	51	50	50
5,000	‡Newray M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,300	‡N. Y. Zinc (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡‡New. Rand. (a prospect)	11	11	11
7,800	‡Ohio Copper. new, w. i.	1⅝	1¼	1¼
8,500	‡‡Old E. L.	37	34	35
1,700	P. M. & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Ray Her. Min	37½	36½	36½
200	‡Ray Port'd.	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Red W. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡‡Rex Con.	34	32	33
2,500	‡Rochester M.	55	54	54
500	‡Sac. V. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡S. G. G. M.	57	57	57
2,700	Sen. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	S. K. of A.	½	½	½
300	Stand. S.-L.	¾	¾	¾
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡‡Success M.	41	39	40
4,400	‡Sup. M., (a prospect)	39	37	37
2,300	‡T. B. Gold.	26	25	25
100	‡Ton. Bel't.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Troy-Ariz.	48	48	48
1,580	United East.	4¾	4½	4¾
2,000	U. M. of A.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡U. Verde E.	38	38	38
2,000	‡U. S. C. M.	9	9	9
2,500	‡U. S. Tin.	21	19	20
2,800	United Zinc	5⅜	5¼	5¼
2,200	‡Un. Magma	40	35	38
800	‡W. E. Con.	68	65	66
1,500	‡W. C. M. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	‡W. C. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Yer. M. C.	39	34	35
300	Yukon G. M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	‡Long I. gb. new 5s	85	84	84
10,000	‡Mex. S. 8s.	95¼	95¼	93¼
30,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
20,000	‡ Do. 4½s	76	84	93
20,000	‡S. R. 5½	101⅝	98¼	98¼
10,000	‡W. P. n'w 5s	87½	87½	87½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
American Cigar	112	116	113	
Do pf.	97	100	97	
Conley Foil	250	323	250	
J. S. Young	165	175	165	
Do pf.	105	110	105	
Johnson Tin F. & M.	100	125	100	

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
MacAndrews & F.	212	222	212	
Do pf.	100		103	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230		250	230
R. J. Reynolds	550	580	550	570
Do pf.	117		113	117

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	16⅝	16½
Atlantic Refining	960	975	965
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	107	103
Chesabrough Mfg.	420	430	425
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	550	570	550
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39
Cumberland P. L.	165	180	165
Eureka Pipe Line	210	220	213
Galena Signal Oil	150	155	154
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	225	230	230
Indiana Pipe Line	100	101	100
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14½	14¼
National Transit	17	19	17
N. Y. Transit	200	210	205
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	100
Ohio Oil	350	355	360

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	47	52	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	570	575	570
Prairie Pipe Line	300	305	300
Solar Refining	360	370	365
Southern Pipe Line	203	208	205
South. Penn. Oil	300	305	305
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	285	290	290
Stand. Oil of Ind.	825	835	830
Stand. Oil of Kan.	515	525	520
Stand. Oil of Ky.	760	780	765
Stand. Oil of Neb.	565	590	575
Stand. Oil of N. J.	665	670	670
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	294	295
Stand. Oil of Ohio	470	495	480
Swan & Finch	105	115	110
Union Tank	90	92	91
Vacuum Oil	375	385	375
Washington Oil	35	40	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Astna pf.	20	27	20
American Brass	320	325

Northern Ontario Light and Power Company
LIMITED

Head Office: - 1007 Excelsior Life Building, 36 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Holders of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Northern Ontario Light and Power Company, Limited, secured by the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of April, A.D. 1911, made by the Company in favour of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation as Trustee for Bondholders, will be held at Room 202, Excelsior Life Building, 36 Toronto Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May, 1917, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought advisable to pass an Extraordinary Resolution or Extraordinary Resolutions sanctioning changes in, additions to and omissions from the provisions contained in the said Mortgage and Trust Deed and to the modification or compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company, all as set forth in the following Supplemental Indenture, or as may be agreed upon at the meeting, namely:

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL INDENTURE made the.....day of....., 1917, by and between:

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called the "Company"),

of the FIRST PART,

and

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, a company incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario, and having its head office in the City of Toronto, Ontario (hereinafter called the "Trustee"),

of the SECOND PART.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS heretofore the Company duly executed and delivered to the Trustee a certain Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated April 1st, 1911 (hereinafter sometimes called the "First Mortgage") to secure an issue of Fifteen Million ($15,000,000) Dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Company;

AND WHEREAS Dollars ($.....) face amount of said bonds have been authenticated and delivered by the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of said First Mortgage;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders and bondholders of the Company that the provisions of said First Mortgage be supplemented or modified as hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS the execution of these presents by the Company has been authorized by by-law duly passed by the directors of the said Company and duly ratified, sanctioned and confirmed by the shareholders of the said Company at a special general meeting called for that purpose, and this Indenture has been authorized by an extraordinary resolution duly passed at a meeting of bondholders duly called and held.

NOW THEREFORE for and in consideration of the premises and of the covenants hereinafter set forth, and of One Dollar duly paid by the Trustee at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof to the Company (said payment being made by said Trustee on behalf of itself and of the holders of all bonds secured or to be secured by said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, whether said bonds have heretofore been sold or issued by the Company or may hereafter be sold or issued by the Company) and of other valuable considerations, the receipt of all of which is hereby by the Company acknowledged, the parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST: The principal and interest of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued, if presented for payment at the office of the Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, in accordance with the option included in the bonds and coupons, shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness.

SECOND: Article Seventh of said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed so that the provisions governing the certification and delivery of reserved bonds for or in respect of extensions, additions or improvements of or to the mortgaged premises made after the first day of May, 1917, or for or in respect of the acquisition by the Company of additional property after May 1st, 1917, shall read as follows:

Such reserved bonds shall be certified by the Trustee and delivered to the Company, or upon its orders, only upon receipt by the Trustee of all the following documents:

(a) A copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company certified by its Secretary or Assistant Secretary and calling for the certification and delivery of a stated aggregate principal amount of bonds, naming the person or persons to whom such bonds shall be delivered and the purpose for which the said bonds or the proceeds thereof are to be used.

(b) If said bonds be issued and used for extensions, additions or improvements of or to the mortgaged premises or for the acquisition by the Company of additional property, or securities, there shall be delivered to the Trustee, together with the resolution aforesaid, the following documents:

(1) A certificate signed by the President or a Vice-President, or by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Company, specifying the property, including any securities as aforesaid and/or extensions, additions or improvements, in respect to which the certification and delivery of such reserved bonds are requested, and stating in detail the cost thereof to the Company, and stating that no part thereof has been paid for by the use of the proceeds of any bonds theretofore issued under this Indenture, nor with insurance moneys received hereunder, nor with the proceeds of any property released by the Trustee and sold free from the lien hereof; and stating further that such specified property or improvements do not include any repairs or renewals necessary to keep the plant and property of the Company in good operative or satisfactory condition.

(2) A certificate signed by the Chief Engineer of the Company, stating that the additional property or the extensions, additions or improvements of and to the mortgaged premises are, in his judgment, reasonably worth, for the purposes of the Company, an amount equal at least to One Hundred and Seventeen and 65/100 per cent. (117-65/100%) of the face value of the reserved bonds called for by said resolution, provided, however, that the amount so certified by the Chief Engineer as the reasonable value of such additional property, securities, extensions, additions or improvements, shall in no case exceed the actual cost thereof to the Company, certified as aforesaid.

(3) A certificate signed by the President or a Vice-President and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the Company, setting forth the earnings of the Company from the operation of its plants and properties and from income on securities owned by it for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months, ending not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the respective consecutive months, ending not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the respective applications for certification and showing that such earnings, after deducting all operating expenses for the same period, including taxes, insurance premiums and customary expenditures for current repairs and current maintenance ordinarily chargeable to operating expenses, were equal to at least one and three-quarter (1¾) times the interest charges on all bonds heretofore issued and then outstanding and unmatured, on all bonds the certification and delivery of which are then applied for, and on all secured indebtedness of the Company, the lien or liens of which shall be prior to the lien of this Indenture.

If in the event that the bonds proposed to be issued hereunder are for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring any new or additional plants, securities or properties having at the time of such application an earning capacity, the Company shall have the right in computing its earnings for the purpose of obtaining the certification and delivery of bonds hereunder to include the earnings made by such new plant or property so proposed to be purchased or acquired for the said period of twelve (12) consecutive months not exceeding sixty (60) days prior to such applications, after deducting from such earnings all operating expenses for the same period, including taxes, insurance premiums and customary expenditures for current repairs and current maintenance ordinarily chargeable to operating expenses and also all rentals and interest charges on any secured indebtedness against such plant or property, the lien or liens of which will be prior to the lien of this Indenture after such plant or property shall have been so acquired by the Company.

(c) If said reserved bonds are to be issued for cash, then a sum of not less than One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars per bond shall be deposited with the Trustee upon or prior to the certification, issuance and delivery of any One Thousand ($1,000) Dollar bond, and not less than Five Hundred ($500) Dollars per bond shall be deposited with the Trustee upon or prior to the certification, issuance and delivery of any Five Hundred ($500) Dollar bond. The amount so deposited shall be paid by the Trustee to the Company only upon the receipt of certificates as described in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) hereof, such as would be required for the certification and issuance under said provisions of an amount of bonds equal at their face value to the amount so to be paid by the Trustee to the Company.

THIRD: Article Third of the said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed by striking out sub-clause (b) thereof so that the amount to be paid by the Company to the Trustee for Sinking Fund purposes on the 15th day of October, 1917, and annually on the 15th day of October in each year thereafter, shall be an amount equal to two and one-half (2½) per cent. of the face value of all bonds at any time theretofore issued thereunder.

AND Article Second of said First Mortgage is hereby amended and changed as of the date hereof, by striking out the words "and for the purpose of the Trustee annually commencing with the 15th day of October, 1913, of a further sum equal to one year's interest at six per cent. (6%) upon all bonds redeemed for the Sinking Fund prior to the date of such annual payment" where the same appear in said article.

FOURTH: All bonds not heretofore issued shall, prior to their issue, be stamped by the Company with a reference to this Supplemental Indenture, as follows:

"The within mentioned Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated April 1st, 1911, has been amended by a Supplemental Indenture between the same parties dated May ....., 1917, which among other covenants and conditions provides for striking out the words and for the payments to the Trustees annually, commencing with the 15th day of October, 1913, of a further sum equal to one year's interest, at six per cent. (6%) upon all bonds redeemed for the Sinking Fund prior to the date of such annual payment."

The holders of any of the bonds hertofore certified and delivered under said First Mortgage may surrender the same to the Company or to the Trustee to be stamped and amended in the same manner, but whether so stamped or not, the terms and provisions of this Supplemental Indenture shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the present and future holders of such bonds heretofore sold or issued, as well as holders of bonds which may hereafter be sold or issued.

FIFTH: The Company agrees that all the bonds issued pursuant to the provisions hereof shall be a lien upon the properties described and referred to in the said First Mortgage, and shall be equally secured under said First Mortgage with the bonds described therein and heretofore issued without priority, preference or distinction as to the lien or otherwise over any of the bonds at any time issued and above described bonds or any thereof; the same as if this Supplemental Indenture had been executed and delivered at the same time as was said First Mortgage.

SIXTH: The recitals and covenants herein contained except as herein otherwise expressly provided, are and shall be deemed by the Company solely and the Trustee shall not be accountable in respect of the correctness, validity or effect thereof.

The Trustee joins in the execution hereof upon the express condition that it shall have and enjoy in respect of this Supplemental Indenture and of all acts of the Trustee pursuant thereto, or in respect of any of the matters therein mentioned, the same immunities, rights, powers and exemptions from liability which are set forth and expressed in said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated April 1st, 1911.

The Trustee shall be under no duty to file or record this Supplemental Indenture.

SEVENTH: Except as expressly modified and changed in this Supplemental Indenture, the aforesaid First Mortgage is hereby in all respects confirmed and continued in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Indenture has been duly executed by the parties hereto under their respective corporate seals.

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
By .....
President.
.....
Secretary.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.
By .....
President.
.....
Managing Director.

HOLDERS of unregistered Bonds must, to entitle them to vote, either produce their Bonds at the meeting or prove their holdings by Certificate issued by any Trust Company, Bank or other depositary whose Certificate the Trustee may think to be satisfactory, as provided in the said Mortgage or Deed of Trust.

The Trustee will accept as satisfactory the Certificate of any recognized Bank, Banker or Trust Company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, Canada or the United States of America.

BONDHOLDERS may vote in person or by proxy.

FORMS of Deposit Receipt, Voting Certificate and Proxy may be obtained on application to the Company at its Head Office, or to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 83 Bay Street, Toronto, or to the office of Messrs. Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, or at their office, 16 Throgmorton Street, Mansion House, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Hanson Bros., 164 James Street, Montreal.

THIS NOTICE is given pursuant to the request of the said Company.

DATED this 20th day of March, 1917.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION,
Trustee for the Bondholders

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to a call signed by the holders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., holding a majority of the voting stock of the corporation, a special meeting of the stockholders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Nos. 182-184 Grand St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the said corporation from its present amount of Three Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($3,030) to Nine Thousand and Thirty ($9,030,) the said increase of Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000) to consist of common stock and to be divided into one hundred and twenty-four shares of the par value of Fifty Dollars ($50) each, and for the further purpose of increasing the number of the Directors of the said corporation from the present number, five, to six, and for the purpose of taking all proper and necessary legal steps to effectuate the said proposed increase of capital stock and increase in the number of Directors.

Dated New York, March 27, 1917.

CASPAR PETER BENES, Vice President.
BENJAMIN ROTTENBERG, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Union Depot in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 18th day) of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (INC.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this corporation will be held on the third day of May, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the corporation, Dupont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the corporation within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated April 11th, 1917.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

COMPAGNIE HAITIENNE.

New York, April 11, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Compagnie Haitienne for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

P. C. WADDINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. D. TURNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, March 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on May 28, 1917, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, April 21, 1917.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of two and one-third dollars per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Corporation for the period January 1, 1917, to April 30, 1917, payable Tuesday, May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, April 14, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE WHITE INVESTING CO.

55 *Liberty St.,*
New York.

MANAGERS.

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable April 15th, 1917.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY

61 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.

April 10, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25c. per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable June 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 1st, 1917. Books will not close.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

125TH CASH DIVIDEND

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for cash, payable June 1, 1917, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, May 4th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, April 10, 1917.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 30th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 9th, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business April 9th, 1917, and be reopened on April 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1917.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch streets,
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), and in addition a dividend of one and two per cent. ($1.00 per share) out of profits derived from the sale of securities, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 14, 1917.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 3, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Brown Shoe Company, Inc., a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 21, 1917.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC.
WILLAM KRAIL, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, N. Y., April 10th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS NOS. 208 AND 209.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of twelve (3) per cent. and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on April 27th, 1917, to stockholders of record on April 17th, 1917. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 10.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record on April 14, 1917. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.

Denver, Colorado.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, under the firm of HATCH and J. NEVETT STEELE, JR., carrying on business as dealers in investment securities at No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, under the style or firm of "HATCH & STEELE," was on the 10th day of April, 1917, dissolved by mutual consent; and that the business in the future will be carried on by the said J. Nevett Steele, Jr., alone in his own name, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm.

HORACE HATCH,
J. NEVETT STEELE, JR.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 1, 1917, for said printing and material, except paper, as may be required at Headquarters, Eastern Department, during year ending June 30, 1918. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant. Work to be done at bidder's shop. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for printing," and addressed to Department Quartermaster.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract No. 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE W. FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, April 5, 1917.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 300, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1917, for constructing an addition to and making alterations in the Elizabeth V. Brown School, No. 113, on Connecticut Avenue, McKinley and Northampton Streets, City of Chevy Chase, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C.

A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Paraguay Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open until 11:20 o'clock A. M.

Dated, New York, April 9, 1917.

W. F. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. D. TURNER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1917.

MORGAN & CO. OFFER SERVICES TO NATION

Experience Gained as Purchasing Agents for Allies at Command of Government.

WOULD CENTRALIZE BUYING

Copper Trade Objects to Plan That Would Give Entente Prices Lower Than Quotations Here.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have informed Government officials that the experience gained as purchasing agents for the Entente Allies for more than two years is at the command of the Government in working out the problems incident to equipping the army and enlarged navy. It was learned yesterday, also, that the firm had urged that the Government throughout the remainder of the war buy along with its own supplies the goods needed by the Entente nations from this country. This centralization of purchases on an enormous scale, it was pointed out, would permit of large economies and at the same time enable the European buyers to take advantage of any special prices that might be arrived at with manufacturers.

In copper producing quarters doubt was expressed yesterday that the metal bought hereafter by the Allied nations would be sold at prices substantially under current market quotations, in fact, prominent copper men said that such a proposal had never been made by the Council of National Defense, and it was known that the Government had no intention of seeking the same reductions for England, France, Italy and Russia as it has itself received voluntarily from the metal producers.

"It would be highly unfair to consumers of copper at home," said a leading copper man, who has been in close touch with developments at Washington since the Defense Council began its work, "if European buyers were allowed to take supplies at lower prices than they were charged. If low prices for copper and other materials were set for copper and other materials for use by the military forces why should not food be included? It is the fact that food is the most important of all the material sent abroad, yet it is perfectly clear that if the Government should establish prices for flour, butter, eggs and other necessary articles which were lower than quotations for the same goods here, there would be so great a clamor that the project would quickly be dropped.

"The foreign buyers are always receiving a price, and they will get fair prices on the purchases of copper yet to be made. It must be borne in mind that all of the order for 448,000,000 pounds last Autumn was by no means required for war purposes. The private manufacturers' needs were covered in the huge total, as the British and French governments bought for the estimated requirements of all lines of industry in those countries. If special prices were made for foreign purchasers, discrimination would be displayed against the copper user in the United States."

No further details regarding the prices to be set for United States Government purchases of steel and other metals could be obtained yesterday, although various steel makers consulted over the situation. In order to expedite manufacturing for the Government, the Steel Corporation has established a department at Philadelphia under the direction of the representative there of the Carnegie Steel Company. The Carnegie Company has an armor plate mill and for many years has turned out much material for the navy. This department will make available for other steel companies the experience of its men on Government work, to the end of hastening manufacturing and delivery of the products needed by the military forces.

BANKERS SEEK A GOLD LAW.

Want Trust Companies to Carry Supply with Federal Reserve Banks.

The Executive Committee of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution recommending that immediate steps be taken to obtain legislation in the various States which would permit trust companies to carry their gold reserves with the Federal Reserve Banks. The committee expressed the belief that such a law would be an important step in mobilizing the financial strength of the country. The aggregate resources of all the trust companies in the United States amount to approximately $9,000,000,000.

Members of the Federal Reserve Board have for some time endeavored to get the State banks and trust companies to become members of the Federal Reserve system, but thus far relatively few of the State institutions have joined. During the present week there have been intimations that several of the large trust companies in New York and Chicago would soon apply for membership.

The movement to join the reserve system will probably be accelerated by the war, as many institutions outside the Federal Reserve system are coming to realize that the rediscounting and other facilities of the Federal Banks will be particularly useful in the event of a financial strain resulting from financing the war. If the Executive Committee had adopted a resolution calling upon all the trust companies to join the Federal Reserve system its affairs in aiding the mobilization of the country's financial strength would have been considerably more effective, it was said, for such a resolution would encourage large and small trust companies throughout the United States to join the system.

It is believed that obtaining the proposed amendments will be a slow process, many of the State Legislatures not being in session at present. Moreover, the mere transfer of the depositary for gold would not, some bankers say, be of any material aid because the plan contemplates only a shifting of the storage place for the precious metal. The trust companies could not avail themselves of the banking machinery of the Reserve Banks, and the Reserve Banks, on the other hand, could under the proposed arrangement receive no benefit from holding gold belonging to institutions outside the system. The only advantage that would accrue, bankers say, is that the gold thus placed with the Reserve Banks might be used in the settlement of Clearing House balances through the Federal Reserve Bank.

Want Site for Interborough Cars.

To discover if there is widespread public sentiment against using seven and a half acres of the unused Jerome Park Reservoir tract as a storage yard for Interborough Rapid Transit cars, a public hearing will be held by the Sinking Fund Commission in City Hall at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The proposed site parallels Mosholu Parkway, and is about 1,000 feet from the Jerome Avenue elevated line.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; gentle variable winds.

Fla. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed.; warmer in e. Thurs., probably fair.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy, and warmer; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed., warmer in e. Thurs., fair and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. winds, shifting to n. winds.

La., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Probably showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; Thurs. unsettled and cooler; probably showers in s.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed.; probably followed by showers and cooler Wed. night or Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed.; warmer in extreme e. Thurs. fair and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in s. Wed., warmer in n. and w. Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Wed. in w. and cent. and Wed. night in e.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in e. Wed.; warmer Thurs.

Kan.—Local rains, possibly followed by showers Wed. night; cooler; Thurs. cloudy.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Twenty-nine new corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $2,811,000. They include:

The Kalsfleisch Corp'n., Norwich, mine bauxite and ores, petroleum products, chemicals, drugs, foods, merchandise, commodities, engineering, construction; $2,000,000. E. B. Hurley, I. L. Schwartz, A. Foshay, 49 Fulaski St., Brooklyn.

W. G. Rickman Co., Inc., brokerage, factors, commission, shipping agents; $50,000. A. M. Sullivan, C. A. Adee, D. B. Luckey, 20 East 51st St.

Film Mechanics, Inc., stocks, bonds, merchandise, patent solicitors; $20,000. E. E. Chase, A. J. Hart, L. B. Jennings, 71 West 90th St.

K. and R. Producing Corp'n, theatricals, motion pictures; $20,000. F. Kell P. Kingsley, R. R. Roberts, 120 West 46th St.

Charlotte A. Bridgewood Mfg. Co., Inc., cleaner for windshields on autos, railway car windows; $50,000. E. M. Eichner, F. Lawrence, C. A. Bridgewood, 52 Bradhurst Av.

The Boehm Co., Inc., Brooklyn, provisions, produce, poultry; $25,000. A. L. Golder, C. A. Dolbier, W. J. Corcoran, 763 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

The K. K. importing Co., Inc., importers, watch glasses, watch materials, jewelry; $10,000. S. Schwartz, M. and L. M. Cutino, 686 Crescent Av., Bronx.

Washington St. Realty Co., Inc., realty, manufacture, merchandise; $10,000. W. Schweitzer, S. Bellinger, F. Weintraub, 134 West 24th St., Brooklyn.

National Joint-Limb Doll Co., Inc., dolls, toys, mechanical appliances, novelties; $10,000. R. Mossman, A. Rosenbaum, J. A. Baldwin, Ridgewood Park.

Corona Distributing Co., Inc., Albany, writing machines, typewriters, materials, warehouses, shares no par value, active capital $5,000; F. R. Miller, L. W. Stocker, L. B. Bridges, 1,423 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.

World Patriots Co., Inc., publishers, printers, stationers, booksellers, $10,000; H. A. Busch, D. B. Browne, G. W. Stair, 489 5th Av.

Durable Clothing Co., Inc., men's and children's clothing, wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Kahn, N. Scher, A. Silverman, 763 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Double-Ei Cigar Factory, Inc., cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, $10,000; I. and J. Levinson, I. Lichtenstein, 190 Montauk Av., Brooklyn.

Enright Amusement Corp'n, Brooklyn, theatres, roof gardens, amusement parks, motion pictures; $10,000; E. R. Pennock, S. H. King, P. C. Werner, 202 Riverside Drive.

McCartney Printing Co., Inc., printing, engraving, publishing, $6,000; H. W. Webb, M. M. Lizner, W. McCartney, 38 West 35th St.

Sydney Jelenko, Inc., women's, misses' clothing, $5,000; C. A. Houston, E. M. Steindler, S. M. Jelenko, 201 West 117th St.

Acme Can Co., Inc., tin cans, manufacturers, $5,000; B. Hubschman, S. Lieblow, R. Rosenfeld, 656 West 204th St.

Hendrickson Publishing Co., Inc., publishing, printing, book selling, stationery, advertising, $5,000; E. J. Donegan, R. Gray, F. F. Hendrickson, Hotel St. George.

Bonded Watchman, Inc., supply bonded watchmen, investigators, $5,000; P. Nutch, J. Zucca, J. V. Basil, 1,452 East 12th St.

Progressive Phonographic Supply Co., Inc., phonograph records, talking machines, $5,000; T. Smith, Jr., D. Tauber, W. Phillips, 145 West 45th St.

Authorization: Standard Liquid Recording Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., electric, compressed air, oil gas power machines, $1,000,000; representative, F. J. McEwan, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Panama Power and Light Corporation, Manhattan, 20 to 215,000 shares, 15,000 of which shall be of $100 each, and active capital from $1,050 to $2,150,000. Max paid, $10,749.) United States Alloy Corporation, New York, $400,000 to $1,000,000; Walker Bros. Co., Syracuse, $100,000 to $150,000.

Capital reduction: Merchants' Land and Development Co., Staten Island, $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Sweetland Filter Press Co., Inc., Manhattan; Russell Burial Co., Brooklyn; Findelsen & Kropf Mfg. Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan; James Mapoli Co., Inc., Manhattan; Norman Contracting Co.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Charters filed: Brunswick Chemical Co., Newark, manufacture chemicals, dyes, and drugs, $200,000; Augustus C. Studer, Jr., Daniel B. Smith, Valentine B. Havens, Newark.

Whitehead Real Estate Co., New Brunswick, real estate and securities, $100,000; Jennie M. Ogden, Elizabeth; Estelle Butler, Verna Whitehead, South River.

Valley Realty Co., Passaic, real estate and construction, $100,000; Philip Simon, Harry Simon, Meyer Simon, Passaic.

L. & R. Building Co., Newark, contracting, $50,000; Louis Karasik, Aaron Kamowitz, Rose Karasik, Newark.

Automatic Air and Steam Line Connection Co., Trenton, manufacture and deal in automatic air and steam line connections and couplings, $100,000; Adam Reemer, John S. Trip, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Harry H. Umbaner, Trenton.

Smith & Smith, Newark, conduct undertaking and burial business, $10,000; W. Henry Smith, Lulu W. Smith, Morey W. Smith, Sarah W. Smith, Newark.

Townsend Inlet Hotel Co., Camden, conduct hotels, $50,000; Christian Wood, Philadelphia; M. Hertz, Camden; Albert M. Pine, Collingswood.

Taylor National Detective Agency, Camden, conduct a detective agency, $25,000; John B. Taylor, Philadelphia; John T. Taylor, Washington; Herbert M. Beck, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—Charters filed: Smith Form-a-Tractor Co., manufacture motor trucks, tractors, &c., $1,300,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, New York.

Standard Silicon Co., manufacture silica and silica products, $1,500,000; Andrew A. Urmann, Ridgeway, Penn.; Francis A. Huber, George S. Supprecht, St. Mary's, Penn.

Pennsylvania-Kentucky Oil and Gasoline Refining Corporation, leasing oil and gas lands and developing same, $1,000,000; L. M. Stephens, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. M. Watson, Woodsfield; J. M. Dubois, Bellaire, Ohio.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. P. Zech, formerly with H. M. Byllesby & Co., has become identified with the A. E. Smith & Co. interests, and at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interstate Electric Corporation, Commonwealth Light and Power Company, and General Engineering Management Corporation was appointed a Director and Vice President.

C. I. Hudson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a new department for investors, which will specialize in the sale of securities on the partial payment plan.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company announces its intention to pay on June 1 next the remaining $500,000 of its three-year 5 per cent notes in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The Associated Dry Goods Company has declared an initial dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its first preferred stock.

At the annual meeting of the Jewel Tea Company, Incorporated, Henry Goldman and Henry S. Bowers, retiring Directors, were re-elected. At the annual meeting of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation retiring Directors were re-elected. The annual and special stockholders' meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, scheduled for yesterday, were adjourned to Tuesday, May 8, at 11 A. M.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company has elected Roger W. Straus and Frederick Burbridge Directors to succeed Frank Sweeney and Charles Sweeney. Other retiring Directors were re-elected. At a meeting of Directors were re-elected. At a meeting of the board retiring officers were

CHINA TO COPY OUR MINING.

Commissioner Here for Study Says War Gives Trade to America.

China has set on foot plans to revolutionize her mining industry, and will use the United States as her model, according to Chen Cho, Mine Commissioner of China, who is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel. He has just arrived from China to make an inspection of the mines and mining appliances of this country. Commissioner Chen Cho, with the aid of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, will make an exhaustive study of the latest mining machinery and safety appliances. His country is planning to spend vast sums of money in the United States for machinery, he says, and had it not been for the war, most of this money would have gone to Germany, as Germany had already made big outlays toward the control of the mining industry of China.

Chen Cho, with his secretary, Chen Yung, after a few weeks in the East, will inspect the principal mines in this country on his way to the Pacific Coast. The amount of money that China will spend here to the extent to which she will Americanize her mines will depend to a great extent on her Commissioner's report.

INDICTED COAL MEN PLEAD.

Bail of $3,000 in Each Case of Alleged Sherman Law Violation.

Six of twenty-one corporations which will sell coal to seagoing vessels, and five of the eighteen officials of those corporations, who were indicted Monday by the Federal Grand Jury, charged with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, appeared before Judge Cushman in the Federal District Court yesterday and entered tentative pleas of not guilty. Bail was fixed at $3,000 in each case.

The companies which answered the indictment were the New York and Philadelphia, Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Pocahontas Fuel Company, Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, White Oak Coal Company, Inc.; Wittenberg Coal Company, and Virginia Coaling Corporation. Individual defendants who pleaded were John E. Berwind, Robert Dunlap, Thomas F. Farrell, Robert H. Cross, and F. B. Mackay.

LABOR SUPPORT FOR SMITH.

Unions Indorse Candidacy of Tammany's Secretary for Congress.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who is a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District, received the indorsement yesterday of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the State and the New York Federation of Labor. P. J. Brady, President of the former organization, sent Mr. Smith a letter, in which he said:

"I sincerely hope that you will be elected, for you have been one of the best friends labor unions ever had. I hope that every union man and workingman in your district will appreciate the many acts of friendship and kindness you have done for labor and support you in the coming election." James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, wrote:

"I hope most sincerely that you will be elected, and I know that with your election labor will obtain additional help in our efforts to promote the cause of the workers through Federal legislation."

The election will be held on Thursday. The Republican candidate is John Neville Boyle.

LABOR LEGISLATION HALTED

Chairman Straus Says Sense of Patriotism Makes It Unnecessary.

No attempt will be made this year to procure legislation carrying out the plan of Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission to stop by means of a wage board strikes on railroads operating in this city. The plan was discussed F. Dreyfus before the commission recently, and the drafting of a bill was taken up; but Mr. Straus said yesterday:

"In view of the fact that the country is now at war and such a generous disposition prevails on the part of employes and operators, imbued by a high sense of patriotism and a spirit of ready and generous co-operation, the commission entertains the hope that, as a result of this spirit of co-operation, an even different and more generous relationship between employers and employes will develop. Therefore the commission has decided not to present any proposed legislation to the Legislature of 1917."

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Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th Street.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price

Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 120 W. 27th St.

Silk Dresses $5.75 to $5.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUTTONS.—Out-of-town button house is open for a lot of plush buttons and celluloid metal coat and suit buttons. Y 347 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants', children's, and juniors' coats of the better make; bring samples. Mr. Charles, 19-21 West 36th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall pile fabric and cloth coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on novelty sport coats and suits. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 20th.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plushes and Fall velour coats. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at misses', ladies' and juniors' Fall coats. 6th floor, 153 W. 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles for Spring. 1st floor, 104 W. 27th.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Fall coats. 4th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fall, for jobbing trade, medium and better class. Room 1102, 110 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Come early with Fall samples. 109 West 26th, 5th floor.

COVERT CLOTH.—Deering & Milliken 1061-83. 10 pieces. Phone Madison Sq. 2815.

DRESSES.—Job of crepe de chine and taffetas to close out very cheap. Select Dress Co., 20 East 17th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 386 6th Av.

LISTING adding machine wanted. Simon Costume & Dress Co., 44 East 32d.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

NAINSOOK or lawn, 30 or 42 inches, 50,000 yards, cash. Spring 365.

PILE FABRICS.—Salts, pomoire, in navy and steel, for cash. Farragut 3465.

POPLIN, silk and wool, copen., tan, and gray, for cash. Greeley 4321.

SERGES. — Cotton-wool serges, 1,200-3,650. C. S. and C. S. G.; name price, terms, and deliveries. M 126 Times.

SERGES.—4,408, 4,800, 4,421, W. F. X. and W. F., or other French serges for cash. Stuy. 2000.

SERGE.—Rose Amoskeag serge, also rose Lymansville cheviot. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for serge, poplin, velour; any quantity. D 125 Times.

SILKS.—Open for quantity of black and navy peau de cygne and messalines; must be very reasonable. Posner Bros., 46 W. 21st. Chelsea 9859.

SILKS.—Will buy silks and silk and cotton novelties of all descriptions. Address C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts; call with samples. Posner-Sloat, 110 W. 25th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts; all week. Room 601, 30 East 20th.

SUITS at reduced prices; immediate delivery. Louis Silovitz, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at silk suits, 11th floor, 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Stevens copen., rose, tan. S. Satz & Sons, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 1502.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Will pay cash. Deutsch, Rosenthal Co., 27 W. 24th.

WAISTS.—Contractors on waists and middies; bring samples between 2 and 5, 5 and 7 East 18th St., Room 713.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH.—Will sell addressograph machine with 11,000 names, including plates and stencils, for $200 cash; cloak concern discontinuing advertising department; very good opportunity for any one who has use for machine. J. B., 281 Times Downtown.

CHINCHILLA.—White Almys, $1 net; Amoskeag serges, tan, green, copen, black, and blue, $1 net. Phone Madison Square 2180.

COATS, Suits.—Will sacrifice entire stock of Spring coats and suits, consisting of serges, poplins, wool velour and wool jerseys. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—Velour, poplin, and burella cloth in all desirable styles and colors, for immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—5,000 velour and other wanted fabrics, in all shades, newest styles, racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Every style and material you are short, in coats and suits, we have on our racks. Cohen & Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

COATS AND SUITS.—On the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor-made and taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 finest assortment of materials, colors, sizes, ready to be shipped today. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute style, on racks, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,833 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Desirable styles and colors for immediate delivery. Bramson Bros., 48 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 jobs to close out; snappy styles. Stoller, Lieberthal & Ellner, 43 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 at reduced prices, high shades included, for immediate delivery. Demand Cloak Co., 14 West 31st St.

COATS.—2,000 poplin, serges, velours for immediate delivery. R. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS.—1,000 desirable coats to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Gelfond & Co., 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Thousands of better kind for immediate delivery. Morris W. Haft, 104 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000, in stock, all shades; also taffetas. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers, in silks and satins; popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Poplin and velour; also big lot of mare coats to close. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS—SUITS.—3,000 on racks; reduced prices; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz, 38 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS —500 garments to close out at sacrifice prices. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; good shades and styles. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th St.

COATS.—Job lot of 150 coats to close out at the right price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, suits at reduced prices; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Will sacrifice a $10,000 stock left from Spring. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Closing out, $2.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Eliner Co., 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Serge, check; infants' sizes 2 to 6; close out. Lesser, 40 West 22d.

COATS-SUITS.—Cloths and silks to close. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Poplin and velour, high shades, cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, suits; jobs, close out; best selling styles. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

CORDUROYS.—Wide and narrow wale, in all qualities. Phone Gramercy 5573.

COTTON REMNANTS.—30,000 pounds wide cotton remnants, part somewhat soiled. Phone Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—Jobs for cash buyers, children's colored dresses and rompers, to close out. M. Kahat & Son, 309 Canal St.

DRESSES for street, afternoon, evening, and graduation wear. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—White misses' voile, organdie, batiste, to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—100 assorted; will sacrifice. Adelson-Weenberg, 35 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Job, high-grade silk, close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—250 to close out, low price. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th.

FLAG STICKERS.—10,000 for $6. Eisler, tags, labels, 227 Canal St.

GARMENTS.—10,000 garments on the rack for sales, including our wonderful tailor-made braided poplin suits at $7.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6401.

JERSEY.—Tingue's opening price; also Salt's esquimette plush and serge. American 09050; $1 net. Farragut 3187.

LA JERZ for sale, in all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Sq. 9656.

MIXTURES.—Will sell J. P. Stevens, Wilson & Lawrence, Cox & Schreibers, and American; large quantity; 35c, less 6 per cent. cash. M 153 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

POPLIN, American, 0315, black and navy; Stevens velour checks, all colors; Whitman's white serge, No. 111. Madison Sq. 3940.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag; copen, tan, $1.37½; coverts, Deering Milliken. Madison Square 1265. Levenson & Salts.

SATEENS.—125 pieces 34-inch printed ticking sateens; desirable, cheap. Tel. Franklin 1358.

SERGES.—Will sell American 9,050, navy blue, 165 pieces, at 90c, less 3 per cent. spot cash. M 153 Times.

SERGES, gabardines, poplins, poiret twill, all colors, low prices. Farr. 2968.

SERGES.—7301 blacks and navys for sale. Telephone Farragut 521.

SERGES.—Open for Botany 11433 and Juillard's 54221. Schlang, 151 W. 26th.

SERGE.—No. 6,002, for sale. Mr. Metzer, Phone 9084 Columbus. 425 West 55th.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures, and discarded samples, $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,828 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross 00 white and black, carded; $4.50; perfect merchandise. Madison Square 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 poplins, velours, serges, to close out. Stoller, Lieberthal & Ellner, 43 West 27th.

SUITS.—$7.50; for immediate delivery, 1,000 poplins and mannish serges. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th St.

SUITS.—2,000, all wanted fabrics; snappy styles, including braided model, on the racks. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Taffetas for immediate delivery at low prices. A. Leff, 127 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Special lot of 75 suits to close out at $5; good assortment colors. Rubin, Ulius, 50 West 17th.

SUITS. — Better grade poplin and velour suits, silk lined, to close out. Ulm Bros., 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—100 full line taffetas, mannish serges, velours, and poplins, to close out at $8.75. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 30 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close, at a price. Stein & Knobel, 36 W. 20th.

SUITS.—Tailor-made jobs at reduced prices. A. Phillips Company, 132 West 22d.

SUITS.—1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—530 dozen sweaters at last year's price to the jobber; exceptional values. A. B. A., 38 West 32d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¾@4½ per cent. for the best names
Monday....4¾@4½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dry Goods Association's New Name.

Following the admission to membership of 105 knit goods selling agents yesterday at its annual meeting, the name of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association was changed to the Downtown Dry Goods Association. At the meeting, which was attended by about 150 leading dry goods and knit goods men, it was unanimously voted to retain business quarters in the Worth Street district indefinitely, the knit goods trade centring in the New York Life Building, as heretofore. Several owners of real estate in the district were present, and the improvement of property was one of the topics discussed. The officers were re-elected, and in the near future another vice president will be elected from the knit goods membership. Four knit goods men will be added to the Board of Directors, which was also re-elected yesterday. The membership of the association now totals 239.

They Are Not Worrying.

There is not a great deal of uneasiness felt here among cotton goods merchants about a possible commandeering of the cotton supply by the Government, in view of the country's present great need for cotton goods of various kinds and the upward swoop of cotton prices. While admitting that such a step is possible, they do not think it will have the effect of lowering the price of the staple materially. To back up this contention they cite the case of jute, on which a price was set not so very long ago by the British Government. This price, which was presumably the maximum, is said to be the highest ever quoted on jute.

Owen Coogan Makes a Change.

Owen Coogan, who is well and favorably known in the knit goods trade and who five years ago started the Mayo Mills in the manufacture of underwear, is about to enter business on his own account as a manufacturers' agent, with offices in the New York Life building. Among the accounts which Mr. Coogan will have in charge is that of the Van Dyke Knitting Company, Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of spring-needle union suits in cotton and worsted for men, women, and children. The Van Dyke Company is one of the largest in the country making unbranded union suits for the jobbing trade.

"Patriotic" Hose and Gloves Now.

The spirit of patriotism is rampant in the merchandise that is now being offered here for women's wear. In addition to the several things of this nature that were told of in this column recently, one of the well-known local shops now has on display "patriotic" novelties in gloves and hosiery. In the former are shown flag effects in the stitching on the back, the effect being gained by one row stitched all in red and the other two stitched two-thirds in red and the remainder in blue, forming the star field. The stars are supplied by white stitches set in with the blue. In the hose are shown red eagles on white grounds with banners and staffs held in the eagles' mouths. Small American and French flags, crossed, are also shown on white hose. Both effects appear to be meant for wear with low shoes.

Heavy Call for Hard Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite producing interests are being overwhelmed with orders for April shipment. The 50-cent reduction made by the companies on domestic sizes, coupled with the announcement that all unfilled orders would be canceled at the end of the month, resulted in more business being offered than can possibly be taken care of before May 1. Last week's production was greatly reduced by the Easter holidays, and Monday of this week was also observed as a holiday by a majority of the mine workers. The entrance of the United States into the war was also signalized by any unusual developments in the bituminous market, though probably it will be felt later.

Rubber Prices Steady Up.

Buying of crude rubber locally continues far from active, but a slightly firmer feeling in the last few days has overcome any weakness that may have developed, and prices were firm yesterday at practically the same levels as a week ago. Up-river fine was quoted at 77 cents a pound, spot, while up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were steady at 62 cents for the same shipment. Spot lots of first latex and smoked sheets were quoted at 82 cents each, with April at 81¼ cents, May at 81, June at 80, and July-December at 74½ cents.

Gray Goods Bids Large.

While there were plenty of large bids for contract deliveries reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, sales were limited by the simple fact that the bids were lower for the most part than the mills were willing to accept. Most of the business, therefore, was confined to spot and nearby goods. Spot sales of 39-inch 68-72s and of 38½-inch 64-60s, 60-52s, and 60-48s were put through at the prices given below. Not much was said about business in either fine or coarse goods. These were average spot prices on printcloths at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s...11c | 38½-inch, 64-60s.. 8½c
39-inch, 72-72s...10½c | 38½-inch, 64-56s.. 8½c
39-inch, 68-72s.. 9¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 7½c
39-inch, 56-44s.... 7c | 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 7½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..9c | 37-inch, 64-60s... 8½c
* Asked.

New Things in Millinery.

Boutonnieres of red, white and blue satin, simulating small flowers, have come into demand here as millinery trimmings, according to a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. White burnt goose and other white burnt effects have met considerable success in the last week. Untrimmed Milan shapes in the natural color are offered by the manufacturers in large and medium shapes. They are expected to do well in spite of the prices asked for them. Navy hats trimmed with red are big sellers. Knitted flag hatbands for Panama and body hats are offered. Untrimmed straw shapes in crerry red lisere are selling here, as are black Milan sports hats with white grosgrain bands and edging.

CUSTOMS BARGAINS SCARCE.

High Prices Rule at Auction Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

About everything from Easter hats to glue figured in the list of offerings at yesterday's sale of unclaimed merchandise at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street. Colonel J. H. Storey, Deputy Collector in charge of the seizure room, represented Collector of the Port Malone, while J. Gordon Noakes was auctioneer. When Mr. Noakes mounted the rostrum he faced what the Government officials said was the most "select" crowd of bidders ever seen at a Federal sale. There were many women, most of them looking for bargains, in the big gathering, but about the only bargains were a few lots of Easter hats which would have commanded better prices had the auction been held last week. Prices ruled unusually high, with the result that when the sale closed, with less than one-half of the offerings disposed of, the Government had taken in $16,283.65. Typical of the high prices was Lot 688, which included 3,523 meters of metal thread galoons. Although appraised by the customs men as worth $53.25, a woman started the bidding for the lot at $2. The bidding rose quickly until $132.50 was reached, at which price the original bidder got the goods.

Keen competition developed for twenty bags of glue, containing 2,922 pounds. Although listed as worth only $53.76, the successful bidder paid $800. Altogether 758 lots of goods were sold. The auction will be continued today, starting at 10 A. M., with 1,198 lots still to be sold. Much speculation was caused by the offering of a lot of Brazilian coffee, as this commodity never figured before in a similar auction. It was learned that the coffee was consigned to importers in Germany and had been discharged at Colon. Later it was brought to this city.

Youngstown Ry. Earns $3,987,616.

The Republic Railway and Light Company, which operates in the industrial district surrounding Youngstown, Ohio, reports gross earnings of $3,987,616 in 1916, a gain of $866,819 over the preceding year. The net income of $1,666,209 was $412,965 larger than in 1915. After all charges had been met and dividends paid, a balance of $480,062 remained and the total surplus at the end of the year was $965,233.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HAUSEN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moe and Harry Hausen, trading as Hausen Brothers, wholesale dealers in women's hats, 650 Broadway, by these creditors: Beatrice Markowitz, $37; Lebis & Luckenbrut, $382, and David Sellkoff, $100. Judge Mayer appointed Daniel Greenwald receiver in bond of $5,000. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $15,000.

FRANCES CLYNE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frances Clyne, Inc., millinery, 604 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Heincken, Neale & Forbes, $361; Hewlitt Robin & Co., $119, and the Interstate Hat Works, $62. Judge Mayer appointed Samuel Hewlett receiver in bond of $2,000. Liabilities are stated to be $13,000 and assets $5,000.

ADELAIDE F. KRAKAUR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adelaide P. Krakaur, delicatessen, 2,428 Broadway, by these creditors: Abe M Rabinowitz, $800, and Morris Schwartz $200.

HARRISON C. MILLS, a salesman, 256 West Fifty-fifth Street, residing at Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,383, and assets consisting of twenty-four shares of stock in the Mills Tire Sales Company, value unknown, and three shares of stock in the Porous Rubber Supply Company, Inc., value $300. There are two judgments against him aggregating $2,900 for damages for personal injuries.

SAMUEL DIAMONDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Diamondstein, grocer, 270 Audubon Avenue, by these creditors: R. C. Williams & Co., $290; Benjamin Meyers, $252, and Seeman Brothers, $72. He made an assignment on Monday. Liabilities are stated to be $8,000 and assets $1,000.

ROSE & HIBBARD, dealers in automobile supplies at Yonkers, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,001 and assets of $7,072.

BRODSKY & ROSEN.—Judge Mayer has appointed I. D. Morrison receiver of Brodsky & Rosen, dealers in furniture, 11 Ludlow Street.

PEDRO CARAM.—Clifford G. Ludvigh was appointed receiver on Monday for Pedro Caram, trading as P. Caram & Co., exporters of general merchandise to South America, 109 Washington St., and soon after taking possession of the place received word that Pedro Caram had died at his home in Brooklyn.

TIRE RECONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY CO., INC., 1,834 Broadway, has made an assignment to David Hershfield. Lionel Emden is President.

DAVID KERNER, grocer, 140 Madison Street, has made an assignment to Morris Ostroff.

MORRIS JAWITZ, dealer in crockery and house furnishing goods, 197 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Philip S. Gardner.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Charles Stock & Co.—City of N. Y....$147.04
C. F. Kaltenbach Co., Inc.—Same....125.57
Gustafson Iverson Co.—Same....107.00
Guttenberg Pearl Button Co.—Same....107.00
Ideal Electric Inspection and Maintenance Co.—Same....125.57
International Importing Co.—Same....125.57
Industrial Efficiency Co.—Same....125.57
International Shoe Polish Co.—Same....107.00
Koehler Camera Exchange, Inc.—Same....125.57
Kaier Garden Co.—Same....107.00
Knoedler, Hall & Co.—Same....147.04
Jersey Construction Co.—Same....107.00
Panbellenic, Inc.—Same....125.37
Philip Kassels Co.—Same....147.04
Phillips Mfg. Co. of N. Y.—Same....147.04
Rossville Silk Mills Co.—Same....147.04
Weintraub Brass Mfg. Co.—Same....147.04
Wernes-Sturmann Building and Construction Co.—Same....107.00
Acme Distributing Co., Inc.—D. Katzenstein....243.86
American Arms Corp.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co....181.34
Brachfield, Max—Seacoast Trust Co., Inc....2,298.82
Bell, Wm. E.—Charles Day Co....236.55
Brocker, Frank E.—A. H. Colcord....375.08
Bierwith, Albert H.—J. W. Coldy....200.82
Behrends, Amelzo—A. F. Mapes....151.06
Bohlmeyer, Lena, adm.—M. Wetter et al....236.88
Ballin, William—National Surety Co....196.91
Chaitin, Morris & Jacob Bobrow—City of N. Y.; costs....107.85
City of N. Y. and Board of Education of the City of N. Y.—E. J. Nelson....5,644.60
Cowen, Bernard—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co....420.60
Casuality Co. of America—Traut's Realty Corp....434.91
Development Corp of N. Y.—G. D. Beattie....526.91
De Lucam, Thomas—M. L. Post....231.04
Eagle Waist Co.—Loft Holding Co....289.79
Friedman, Jennie—C. Mann....14,458.09
Finkelstein, Samuel—Menke, Kaufman & Co....579.82
Fisher, Annie, and Harry Katz—People, &c....500.00
536 Realty Corp. and Harris Berry—F. Weiss....198.13
Garsson, Morris—Dunmore Worsted Co., Inc....168.67
Gowanus Wrecking Co., Inc.—T. W. Thayer & Co., Inc....164.22
Gotthelf, George, and Leib Zimmerman—National Surety Co....1,122.67
Grossberg, Leopold—M. C. Morgan....191.41
Greenman, Carl—M. Katz....358.12
Heitner, Louis, and Gaetano Modugnow—A. Strauss....129.50
Hymann, Monroe—E. Steiner....517.71
Halprin, Hyman—M. Hurwitz....370.19
Holub, Frank—B. Devorsky....5,337.54
Henriques, Alexander F.—Hunts Point Realty Co....125.91
John Maurer & Co., Inc.—M. Feigel & Bro., Inc....588.12
Jorn, Kari—Olin J. Stephens, Inc....145.53
Kleinman, Morris—E. Reynolds....185.70
Kleinschmidt, Rudolph, exr.—J. Tacke et al....578.43
Kram, Hannah, and Katrie Shyve—Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of N. Y....3,426.15
Lafayette Mfg. Co.—M. Harris....124.53
Lion Ladies' Underwear Mfg. Co., Inc.—J. M. Schwarz....221.79
Lebeack, Julian and Joseph—M. Chendegian....11,223.78
Levy, Lillian—F. M. Macchi et al....6,525.31
Lebendig, Morris—F. E. Lindeman....253.04
Lawson, Anna—Interboro Operating Co.397.71

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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MILLINERY MEN MEET.

Trying to Stop Sale of Women's Straw Hats Ahead of Time.

A resolution was passed yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin by a meeting composed of manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of women's hats, calling for the formation of a national association of women's hat manufacturers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Hat Manufacturers' Protective Association and was attended by representatives of the Trimmed Hat Manufacturers' Association, the National Millinery Association, and the Retail Millinery Association of America. The appointment of a committee of five from the manufacturers' organization to confer with the jobbers' association on the early selling problem was authorized.

The sentiment which developed in favor of a national association of manufacturers grew out of the discussion of ways and means of mitigating the early selling evil. Under the plan adopted last year, the manufacturers pledged themselves not to sell no straw hats before Dec. 1 and to distribute no samples before Oct. 1. The meeting, which was well representative of all branches of the millinery trade, was of a different mind concerning the success attending efforts of the industry to regulate the distribution and production of hats. Some believed the plan had been successful, others were not so satisfied with the results and the rest were of the opinion that with a stronger organization and closer cooperation, the trade might gain much more benefit. The suggestion was made that Nov. 1 might be a better time to fix for the distribution of samples than Oct. 1, inasmuch as there would be less time thus granted to the smaller manufacturers outside the organization to copy the styles created by the leading houses. After discussion on this point it was decided to turn the entire matter over to a committee of five who are to confer with a similar committee from the National Jobbers' Association. This is the organization of jobbers in the East. The manufacturers and jobbers in the West are to confer on the same question, following which there will be a meeting of the Eastern and Western bodies to take action for the trade of the entire country.

The formation of a national association of manufacturers will be worked out by a committee of ten manufacturers. Those present at yesterday's meeting signed the resolution calling for the organization of the manufacturers. Granville F. Dailey of Searle, Dailey & Co. presided as Chairman.

BUSINESS RECORDS

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burns, Chas. S.—G. S. Macomber, June 9, 1902....$350.00
Colling, Patrick, and Frances Humphreys—W. E. Donnelly, March 30, 1917....100.00
Feldblum, Gus, or Gustave—H. Kutner, July 1, 1912....232.21
Hurlbert Motor Truck Co.—J. O'Connell, March 16, 1917....300.00
Herreshoff, Francis L.—J. J. Aldrich, Jan. 19, 1916....350.00
Martin, Wm. A.—H. B. Fischer, March 27, 1917....123,881.66
Melick, John J.—J. M. Jones, March 14, 1917....100.64
Peter L. Spina Co.—W. H. Meader, Dec. 31, 1913....5,644.60
Raymond Construction Co., Inc.—S. Borchardt, Feb. 23, 1917....1,272.03
Strauss, Julius—Orcutt, Wright & Co., July 7, 1916....131.51
Santon Construction Co., Inc., and John A. Gregory—J. Stoll, March 19, 1917....10,101.81
Morris, Florence E., trading as Joseph S. Morris, Acedis B. Kilikian, Sarkis B. Kilikian, and A. B. Kilikian & Co., Inc.—J. B. Sliman, April 7, 1917, (vacated)....8,166.21
Hennessy Realty Co.—L. Purdy et al., June 28, 1916....115.35
Gut, Gustav—D. A. Fuleihan et al., Feb. 21, 1917....864.64
Goldgraben, Max, and Anna Dabow—Stelnhardt Bros. & Co., June 15, 1914....698.39

In Bronx County.

Adler, Aron, and Alexander Miller, F. Levi, March 15, 1917....$2.00
Normal Construction Co., John Brow, and Hyman Gluck—Melrose Plumbing Co., Jan. 10, 1917....329.76

Simple, But Effective

Instead of journeying to New York, out-of-town storekeepers may describe their needs in a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times. The contents will be published in a small advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words which will be seen by thousands of wholesalers.

Replies may be addressed to advertiser or to a box number provided by The Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE—Baer Bros.; S. S. Baer, millinery, women's, children's wear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; S. D. Sampson, jobs coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutsler Bros.; Miss E. Goldsmith, hosiery, merino underwear, hdkfs.; St. Andrew's.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; S. Lustig, notions, jewelry, stationery; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; H. Mahover, woolens; 2 East 23d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. Owens, ribbons; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; E. Brown, auto clothing; Miss Spencer, children's dresses; Mr. Klafe, misses' coats; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, toys, toilet, fancy leather goods; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Mr. Fuller, representing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Nelson, silk, cotton dresses; Miss Murphy, cheap misses' dresses; basement buyers; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Levy, sweaters; 116 W. 32d St.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss J. O'Callaghan, skirts, dresses, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; Miss M. Casey, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; R. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mrs. A. L. Flaherty, J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; Miss Hurtibise, tailored suits, basement; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y. — William Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; W. C. Landphaire, waists, muslin underwear, knit goods, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. D. Babcock, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Far

ERIE SHAREHOLDERS ASK FOR DIVIDENDS

Adopt Resolution Requesting Cash on First and Second Preferred Stock.

RAILROAD EARNS $74,311,000

Year's Increase $7,875,000, with Profits $18,628,000—G. W. Perkins Quits as Director.

Stockholders of the Erie Railroad who attended the company's annual meeting yesterday felt so strongly that hey were at last entitled to dividends on the first and second preferred stock of that company that they adopted a resolution calling on the Directors to take action. The resolution, passed by viva voce vote, stated:

Whereas, It appears from the yearly reports of the Erie Railroad Company that dividends on the preferred issues have been earned for several years past; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to declare within thirty days from this date dividends on both preferred issues in such proportions as are warranted, provided the same shall have been earned.

The management's proxies were not voted for or against the resolution, but President Underwood promised to lay it before the board at the meeting scheduled for April 23.

The annual report showed gross earnings for 1910 of $74,311,000, an increase of $7,875,000. The net earnings after expenses and taxes was $18,628,000, a decrease of $2,137,000, but other income increased $1,290,000. Fixed charges were $1,861,000 larger. The balance after deductions was $5,145,000, a decrease of $2,254,000 from 1915. This is equivalent to 4 per cent. on the first and second preferred stocks, with a balance of 2.30 per cent. on common.

B. A. Eckhart was made a Director to succeed George W. Perkins.

GERMAN DRUG RIGHTS VALID

But Many Patents Have Expired—Dispute Over Aspirin.

There has been much discussion in the drug trade since the declaration of war against Germany as to the patent rights of German concerns in a large number of popular pharmaceutical preparations used here. Unless abrogated by act of Congress, these patent rights, the selling agencies of which are held by American concerns, will remain inviolate.

Herman Metz, who holds the American rights of many German dye and medicial preparations, said yesterday that he had not heard of any abrogation was contemplated by Congress.

"I do not see what good it would do to take such a step in this country," he said. "It would not make these preparations any more available than at present, for the great difficulty lies in obtaining the drugs for their manufacture, and even if obtained the exact mixture would remain a secret."

The patents as to the process of manufacture of two of the most popular drug preparations which originated in Germany, phenacetine and aspirin, have expired. When the phenacetine patent expired a few years ago suit was instituted against the wholesale drug firm of Lehr & Fink, 120 William Street, by the Bayer Company, the controlling agents of the preparation, who still claimed the right to the trademark name, but the suit was dropped and Lehr & Fink have been selling the preparation under the name of phenacetine ever since. On Feb. 27 last the manufacturing process rights of aspirin expired, and an official of Lehr & Fink said yesterday that they had notified the Bayer Company of their intention to sell it. The Bayer Company announced recently that any violation of the trademark right in the name of aspirin would be prosecuted.

Under the patent claim aspirin is selling today at about 85 cents an ounce, while under independent manufacture it is being sold at 25 cents. Phenacetine is nearly out of the market, and its price is now quoted at $25 a pound, while before the war it sold for 85 cents a pound.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Young<Barker, Molleson<Molleson, Hepburn<Long, Ripley<Schwarz.—Guardian Finance & Trading Corp<Malcolm.

Highest number reached on call, 386.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.: Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M. in room 20.

Hynes<N Y C RR. Hilke<Maxwell Brisco<Motor Co. Parker<Dezell. Thill<Moore. Williams<Bauman. Weber<Turnbaist. Coleman<Mason & Bros. O'Connor<Webber, (2.) Hagen<Hall. D'Hont<Nat Sugar Refining Co. Becker<McBride. Bechanra<West Eleo RR Co. Lefkoff<Pitifsky. Vermilyea<McBride. Gooley<same. Wunder<Herzberger. Duffy<West St RR. Schmidt<Vinogrocky.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24405.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—NEWMAN SOFRANSKI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Newman Sofraski are hereby given notice that on April 7th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1905 Woolworth Building, New York City, April 24th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

MACGRANE COXE.

April 10th, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD BLOOM and HENRY BLOOM, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of BERNARD BLOOM & BRO., Bankrupts.—No. 24,126.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is herbby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the digction of Marcus Helfand, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Cathedral Park Garage, 145 West 110th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

1 new 7-passenger Hartford automobile and a three-stone diamond ring.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on April 9th and 10th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, March 28th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTFN A CLOTHING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured suits, pants, piece goods, trimming, cutting machines, partition, desks, tables, chairs, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

MELVILLE BOYD, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Wednesday, April 11, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Books, Physicians' Appliances, Jewelry and Miscellaneous Articles for the account of the Administrators of Roland D. Jones. List of the properties can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, 539 Broadway.

ALBERT G. WEED,
EVERETT F. WARRINGTON,
Administrators.

SMITH & TOMLINSON, Attorneys, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Couprt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Herbert B. Moses of New York City was admitted to practice.

248—R. C. Goode et al., plaintiffs, v. United States.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

577—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. Olivit Brothers, and 578—Same v. L. W. Carr et al.—Argument concluded for defendants.

762—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. J. H. Lorick.—Argued.

795—A. B. Sutton et al, appellants, v. J. H. C. L. English—Argued.

407—B. S. Yenkaus, plaintiff, v. M. Feltenstein et al.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendants.

760—The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., plaintiff, v. M. L. Taber, guardian, &c.—Submitted.

798—J. W. Hamer et al., appellants, v. New York Railways Co. et al.—Argued.

497—Hendersonville Light and Power Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Blue Ridge Interurban Railway Co.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 11: Nos. 497, 840, 945, 365, 621, 604, 721, 741, 894, 902, 310, 922, and 519.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough JJ.—Room 1463, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Chelentis<Luckenbach SS. Co. Butterick Pub<Peerless Pattern. Re Brautmann. R E Dietz Co<Burr & Starkweather. Lansing SS. Co<Transfer 15. N Y, N H & H RR<Lansing SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Slimir<Erie RR. Manzo<Long. Campbell<N Y, N H & H RR. Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry<Brice. Gardner<Du Pont. Scully<Gen. Cot. &c. Co. Taylor<S Karper & Bros. Calabrese<Erie RR. T I S Mercantile Marine Corpn<New E SS Co. Phillips<Littlefield. DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.—Brown<Fleischer (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 422, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

Scully<Tug Vigilant. Stanwood Tow<Tug NY Central No. 8. L V Transp Co<Tug Thos P O'Brien. Schussler<same. Walls<Tug Arthur Kill Creighton<Tug Bern. Interstate Nav Co &c<Tug Gen G M Sorrell Harms<Cornell Steamboat Co. Berwind White Co<Tug Geo R Kirkham Cornell S Co<F'boat Musconetcong. McWilliams<Tug P RR No. 82.

Embricos<Barber & Co. L V RR<Tug N Y Central No. 20. Jones SS Co<Tug NY Central 20. Flanagan<Tug Ashbourne. Keeler<Tug Transfer No. 8. L V Coal &c, Co<Tug Ticeline. Hamilton<SS Lexington. Schoonmaker<N Y Central RR. (2.) Hildebrant<Tugs President and Madison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motions.

Allan & Friends<SS Seguranca et al. Winrush, as admx<Carter & W Stev Co. Kazanz, &c<People's Trust Co. Byron<Rice. A Radel Shipyards<Dredge No. 1 Hydro. Ebert<same. Neill<same. Loper Bros<same. Brewster, &Bayles<same. L'Hommedieu<same. Verdon & Con<Sir Cumference. Canarsie Oper Co<Alice H.

By order of Judge Veeder the Common Law Calendar for the April Term, 1917, will be called on Monday, April 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Post Office Building. Trials will start on April 18, 1917.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Slavitt<NY Herald Co. Madden<Schloffel. Man Ry<Keich. Burkhardt<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Mallett<Prendergast. G Colon & Co<Smith. Kaiser<Farber. Singer<H Diston & Sons.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are completed. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Hauf<Gibson. Wild<Wild. Von Mach<Macmillan. Ghersen<Robins. Coney<Coney. Kratch<Kratch. Tenement House Dept. <283 W 30th St. (2.) Hemmendinger<Winston Reuter Co. Chavin<Smith Co, Ltd Baiteransky<Baron. Cromarty Law Book Co<Phemister. CNY<Epstein. Turok<Empire Carrying Co. Franks<Russin. CNY<A Lawitt Paper Box Co. Burns<Walter. Neuman<Harroun Motors Co. Re Nelson. Ryskind<Teall. O'Hoff<D & H Co. Re Bach. Salomon<Lowenstein. Linthwaite<Goldberg. W R Grace & Co<Booll. Henningsen<Henningsen. Re Blinn, (CNY<Blinn.) Cohen<Kaminsky. Coughlin<Whitman (2.) CNY<Greenwood (2.) Beck<Hirschfeld. Finn<Wisconsin Holding Co. Lajotte<Lajotte. Tuska<Cantor. Re Mawhinney. Ullman<Fifth Av Coach Co. Tas<same. Schwartz<same. Shall<same. Rosenberg<same. Mullin<same. Hopcroft<same. Gottesman<same. Goldman<same. Edelbertz<same. Constantini<same. Polasky<N Y Rys. Goldberg<same. CNY<Picke. Land & Lien Co<Harris. Wheeler<McDowell Elev Co<Central Opera House Co. Campe Corp<D A Sheets of Liabilities Assn, Inc<Cole. Sturm<Sturm.

Austin<Mayer. Koch<Koch. Smith<Addonis. Rose<Peyser. Corden<N Y Rys. Katz<same. Heyliger<same. Graff<same. Lun de Rodriquez<same. Markowitz<same. Nirnberg<same. Urban<same. Shephard<same (2.) Draisin<same. Miller<same. Zuckerman<same. McIntyre<same. Lazebnick<same. Re Lausanne<5th Av Coach Co. Zeidler<Ortman. Stone<Town & County Estates, Inc. Superior Motor Garage Co<Rose. Sacks<May Hosiery. Mayer<Springer. Peerless Unit Ventilation Co<Monarch Ventilator Co. People<Johnson. Ruy Lopez Co<Park & Tilford. Wetmore<Wetmore. Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Roth<Lefkowitz. Klein<Johnston. Folla<Holmes. Coughlin<Whitman (2.) Haas<Haas. Ansmacher<American Asphalt Paint Co. Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR (O'Hara<Linch.) Same<same (Paulson<Linch.) Re Burdick-Simpson. Daly<Hackley. Markowitz<NY Rys. Kelly<Rubins (2.) N Life Ins Co<Percy. Re Kingsbury (Burns.) Fox<Mulligan. Halliday<Halliday. Samuelson<Lent. Kinsey<Quality Amus. Mackenzie<Coal & Iron Nat. Bank. Adams<Adams. Arnold<Cohen. Uttmark<Uttmark. Assets of Liabilities Assn, Inc<Cole. Sturm<Sturm.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Blur. J.—At 10 A. M.

Barber Motion P P Co<Murray<Corn Prod Ref Falk<US Light & Ht. Ezell<Crotch Island Granite Co. Reaney<Bunnell. Steigman<Wagaraw Silk Dyeing Co. PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

All causes o.. this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Sommer<N Rys. Abrahams<Int R T Co. Frankel<N Y Edison. Emge<Int R T Co. Rogan<Stilwell. Fromowitz<Fifth Av Coach Co. F Turock<Trattner. J Turock<same. Pfriender<Empire Carrying Corp. Fortgang<CNY. Ancel<Kardensky. McCree<Empire Carrying Corp. Connoly<NY Rys. Kelly<Hewitt. Brink<Meyer. J Donnelly<Bimberg. E Donnelly<same. Meurers<Slade. Fowler<Matz. Mutzig<J Everard's Breweries. L Ackerman<Fifth Av Coach Co. R Ackerman<same. McCree<Empire Carrying Corp. Schwartz<Schaper. Carey<NY Rys. Ciraudin<Avondet. McBride<NY Rys. May<Third Av RR. Falat<Stone. Weaver<L I RR. Haas<Rosenberg. Aponikas<Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Weizelter<Tulchinsky. Getlan<Man Barber Towel Supply. J Todaro<Engle. L Todaro<same. Amico<So Bklyn RR. Jranitez<B H RR. Schneeklotch<same. Kruger<Romaine. Cypher<NY Cons RR. Getlan<Man Barber Towel Supply. Shafran<Megurowsky. Dempsey<Int R T Co. Shaannon<Hellner & Wolf.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XIII. room. Case on.

PART IV.—(March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Adjourned sine die.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Zuckerman<Nas Elec RR.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Kibleal<N Y Rys.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Erdway, J.—At 10 A. M. Heyman<Emery.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Valentine<Hilderbrand. Gregory<Lewis Knight & De Micco<Lutz. Harriman Nat Bank<Underwood. CNY Foundation Co. Strauss<Stanley. Nat Surety Co.<Helmenowitch. Lindsay Bros, Inc.<Mandel. Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto. Dunigan<Kraus. Clarke<Federal Signal Owens<Tosscan. Mieste<Com'l Un Assn A R Jordan, Inc<Reichmann. Van Horn<Van Horn. J H Wiemers, Inc<Am Fidelity Co. Livingston Rad & Mfg Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Heinrich Bros<Heinrich. Nagle<Nagle. D G C Salve Co<Grimshaw & S. Willis<Oestreicher, Eskilsson<Eskilsson. Brooklyn Children's Aid Soc<Clark. Smith<Elliott. Same<Hamilton. Josephowitz<Josephowitz. U S Trust Co of N Y<Van Pelt. Groves<Smith. Levin<Spiegel. Columbia Chem Wks<Royal Chem Wks. Horton<Dutcher. Mann<Mann. Trustees of Presby<Fernandez & Garcia. Lazarus<Lazarus. Case on. J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate: Stavros Acouropoulos. Catherine Patterson. Richard Vallender. Vinnie Pekersky. Robert P Grey. Adelina Monti. Accountings: Elisabeth Gunther, also known as Lizzie Gunther.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Smada Realty Co<Tesoro.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Estates Settlement Co<Rudd—Anthony J. Griffen, City Real Estate Co.<Burland, (3 actions)—Ely Neuman, Kelly<Valentine—Elias Lowenkoff, Kaestner<Schulze—Joseph P. Morrisey, Lehmeyer<Gibbons—Bernard S. Deutsch.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Manuel A. Gonzales<Isaac Hall—Peter Schulz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Miller, Rich, and Jaycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Wronkel<Jacobs, Kavanagh<CNY. Moosman<NY, N H & H RR. Conahan<Terry & Tench Co. Tibbetts<Cohen. Hunt<Heath (2.) Re Herbert. Fallon<Swackhamer.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Samuels<Eagle I Wks Steinorth<Harriman. Wengrover<Lowapke, Bradley<Drapery Hardware Mfg Co. Re Harms. Hammond<L I RR. Modin<same. Koskowski<same. West End Brewing Co.<same Kinder<same. Scheffel<Hills. Monnsey<Page. Foley<O'Brien. Stanley<J F Con Co. Hama<Waterloo Wood Mfg Co. Ulrich<Starmorek. Gausman<Linder. Re Devin, (Haran.) (B'klyn Trust Co.) Zuckerman<Nas Elec RR. Farley<Stanton Co. Sherman<NY Con RR. Bennett<B H RR. Pressberger<Dubs. Grossman, &<Sidman. Grossman, R.<Sidman Goldfarb<Gondek. Zengel<same. Rosenthal<Schenck. Taylor<Turner Con & Impt Co. Re R 36th St. (Reis, Re E 28th St, (Frebert.) Same. (Weber.) Re Montanio (N Y Tel.) PART II.—Clarke, J.—At 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Stone, Johnson, Bauer, Kaiser, Aponte, Tarkowski, Hughes, Leith, Maier, Levy.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mandeville<Sanatorium. Melvin<Melvin. Grolerg<Edert. Brielman<Brielman, Sunshine<Sunshine. Artig<Artig. Canno<Canno. Mittlestadt<Purdy. Highest number reached on regular call, 4099.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Van Siclen, J. Part V., Callaghan, J. Part VI., Kelby, J. Part VII, Jaycox, J.

Lewis<CNY. Ambrose<same. Relentless<Merrill Bros. Constant<N Y Rys Co. Evans<Compton et al. Baillet<Borrick et al. Benz<Goldfarb. Quilty<Gibbons et al. Nicholson<Gibson & Donham Co. Springrose<Salonius et al. Goldstein<Goldstein. People's Nat Bk<Levy Lumber Co. Levine<Wasserman. Cressingham<C I & B RR. Schuster<Nassau RR. Rosinsky<Greenberg. Sweeney<Thayer. Atlantic Smit Wks<Cutter et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Izzo<C I & B RR. Lemke Am Sug Ref. Kenny<B H RR. Panton<same. Castle<Namm & Son. Rabin<Cetrulo. O'Hara<Murray. Wasserman<Davidson. Furiong & Furlong<R Carvel Co. Weinberg<CNY. Donnelly<Fredin. Cunningham<Mallett. Kues<Doran Fdy & M. Green<F Falk Co. Goldstein<Bernstein. Peters<Peters. Weber<Bloom. Verschleisser<Crespi. Corn<Miller. Lucas<West Elec RR. Kirshstein<same. PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. PART III.—Philbin, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on. Dahlgren, Jr<Lisser, Inc. Kerndl<same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9294.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: John Allen, Ann Mooney. Georginnia Hamilton. Administration of: Peter Zenno. Accounting of: Pauline A Hohn, John Hayes (2.) John Gilbert. J B Friedlander (2), Richard Burchell, Angelina Burchell, Margaret Barry, John Clade,

William Sutton, Florence Bynner, George M Earl, Edward W Day, Jeremiah Reid. Edward J Fitzburgh, Estates of: Mary Mahon, Morris Infantis, Georgs H Saward, Luciano Margulli, Colligan infants, Catherine Black, Isabella Arnold, Martha Underwood.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Kemp<same. Ponsgeline<B H RR. McNamara<Nas E RR McAuliff<same. Flore<B H RR. Gutman<Nas Elec RR Braddis<Gray. Bleistift<E H RR. Liftin<Well. Schloss<NY Cons RR. Goldstein<Margaret. Grogan<B H RR.

Leiffer<Taitelbaum. Morrongiello<Roberts. Lourie<So Bklyn Ry. Thompson<B H RR. Nathan<Shapiro. Gaddis<N Y Cons RR. Kusiack<Kallman. Burke<Cogan. Chlebowski<Cudahy Packing Co. Moore<N Y Cons RR. Holter<C I & B RR. Regan<B H RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Falkington, as adm<Marsden. Wolcianowicz<P & R Coal & Iron Co. Cassuna, an infant<Conway. Metz<Woodward-Brouff Rty Co. Ragot<42 St. &c. Ry. Lang<same.

Remainder of calendar passed until April 12. Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of April 9.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1076.

Conroy<Kane. Epstein<Keenan. Horton<Cashpiece Transporters. Pirscher<Velte. McGovern<Nass RR. Mandel<Mandel et al Holton<O'Hara. Kerrigan<Elwell. Kane<B H RR. Brandin<Fortune Assn Balinsky<Nass RR. McIlroy<A & S Bldg Co et al. Kessler<Nass RR. Riordan<Bklyn U Gas. Bk of Coney Island<Segall et al. Bell<Lerner. Ehrenworth<Stuhmer. Hughes<Shea.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Delancey St, 122, to a five-story store and lofts; S. E. & P. Warshaw, $11 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, owners; Glucroft & Glucroft, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $6,000.

Lewis St, 203, to a seven-story lofts; A. Gottlieb, owner; J. H. Hecht, 507 West 170th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

13th St, 55 to 63 West, and 14th St, 56 West, to a nine-story store and lofts; Fourteenth Street Realty Co., 44 Warren St, owner; W. J. Rogers, 60 East 42d St, architect; cost $30,000.

150th St, 366 to 376 East, to a six-story telephone exchange and office, 50x94.2; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Guerlein, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, old line, at s s of 106th St, runs s along w s of avenue, probably an error, 201.10x n s of 105th St x w 250x n 201.10 to s s of 106th St x e 250 to beginning; Avenue A n s from 105th to 106th St, —x— to East River; Avenue A land in bed of avenue between 105th and 106th Sts.; lands under water of East River in front of and adjoining foregoing, between 105th and 106th Sts.: 105th St, n s, at original high-water line in front of upland owned by Julia Tuska, runs 26 to bulkhead line x n 206.6 to s s of 106th St w 140± s 250 to beginning, and all title to wharfage, &c.; Julia Tuska to Alonzo L. Tuska, trustee; mtg $110,000, all liens, June 12, 1909; attorneys, Crawford & Crawford, 20 Nassau St., all.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 181st St, 150.5x 200x irregular; Madison Avenue Amusement Corporation to Samuel Trilling, 12 East 12th St; all liens, March 22; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 88 Park Row.....$1

INTERIOR strip, begins at centre line of block between 42d and 43d Sts, 0.1x80; Harry K. Pryer et al. to the Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 2 West 45th St, April 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$200

MADISON AV, 1,304, w s, 80.4 ft n of 92d St, 20.7x73; Isaac Kohn et al. to Frederica A. Benneche, Hotel Ashton, 93d St and Madison Av, March 24, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,304, w s, 80.4 ft n of 92d St, 20.7x73; Isaac Kohn et al. to Frederica A. Benneche, Hotel Ashton, 93d St and Madison Av, March 24, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

THOMPSON ST, 34-38, e s, 162.8 ft n of Grand St, 61.11x94; West Broadway, 356-360, w s, 125.3 ft s of Broome St, 59.5x68.7x 59.5x68.3; The Greenwich Savings Bank to Leon T. Cour, 526 61st St, Brooklyn, and Emil J. and Frederick J. Dour, 369 Canal St, b. and s., all liens, April 6; attorney, L. J. Sandorf, 35 Nassau St.....$1

1ST AV, 813 and 815, w s, 80.5 ft n of 45th St, 40x100; Samuel Samuels and Ella, his wife, to Ella Samuels, 603 West 140th St, all liens, April 7; attorney, J. Galnsbury, 271 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 1,113, n w corner of 61st St, 20x80; same to same, all liens; attorney, same.....$1

2ND AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 105th St, 20x100; Thomas A. Wilson to Mary Wilson, 271 Bowery, mtg $17,000, all liens, Dec. 19, 1916.....$100

1ST AV, e s, 55 ft n of Charles St, 21.4x80; Morris I. Malbrunn to Dinah Berkowitz, 31 Fayette St, Brooklyn, all liens, April 2; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 626 East, s s, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 20x94.9; Anna Markwitz to Evelyn Markwitz, 46 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, mtg $2,000, April 9; attorney, Mark S. Feiter, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

13TH ST, 519 East, n s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 103.3x22x irregular, foreclosure of April 10, 1917; Hy. Hofheimer, referee, to Hilda W. Smith, 219 Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, Penn., April 9; attorneys, Harrison, Gale & Bell, 50 Wall St.....$22,000

22D ST., 166 and 168 West, s s, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 74x37.6x irregular, foreclosure March 20; Maxwell E. Robson, referee, to George A. Sanderlin, 58 Stapleton, S. I., April 10; attorney, Carl L. Schurz, 45 Broadway.....$31,000

46TH ST, 617 West, n s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; 619 West 46th St, n s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Samuel D. Folsom to John H. Muller, mtg $14,000, all liens, April 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

50TH ST, 420 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90; Samuel and Ella Samuels to Ella Samuels, 603 West 140th St, April 9; attorney, J. Galnsbury, 271 Broadway.....$1

60TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; C. Ledyard Blair to De Witt C. Blair, Warren County, N. Y., all liens, March 26, 1906; attorneys, Alexander & Keenan, 63 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clinton L. Blair, executor De Witt C. Blair, to John I. Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1917; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clinton L. and Florence J. Blair to same, Feb. 9, 1917; attorneys, same.....$1

61ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 45x100.5; Clinton L. Blair, Peapack, N. J., executor; De Witt C. Blair to John L. Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and another, Feb. 9; attorneys, Alexander & Keenan, 55 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same and Florence, his wife, to same, quitclaim, Feb. 9; same attorneys.....$1

63D ST, n s, 100.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.5; Sybilla Obenauer to Christine Germaine, 510 West 113th St, b. and s., March 23; attorneys, Pavey, W. & G., 22 Nassau St.....$100

114TH ST, 115 East, n s, 114 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.10; Edw. G. Stuart to Alice H. and Noel B. Fox, 40 West 76th St, July 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Jennie Munson to William J. Cox, Springfield, Mass., $17,500, March 1; attorney, A. A. Forman, Jr., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

144TH ST, 259-261 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Emanuel Arnstein et al to Jacob Herzberg, 137 West 115th St, mtg $45,000, b. and s., April 6; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

10TH AV, s e s, 67 ft n e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Clara B. Fowler to Stephen H. Hoff, 68 Macon St, Brooklyn, b. and s., c. a. g., April 5; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 193.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; Nellie I. Hynes to Mary A. Hynes, 2,055 Anthony Av, April 2, 1-3 part; attorney, J. J. Hynes, 290 Broadway.....$1,500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 175 ft s of Terrace Place, an unnamed map of East Morrisania, 75x100; Charles Jones to St. Mary's Park Realty and Construction Co., 644 Madison Av, April 5; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St.....$100

CLIFF AV, s s, 100 ft w of Forest Av, 50x95.2; Robert P. Gray, jr., et al., to Gray Holding Corp., 2,874 Valentine Av, April 9; attorney, Hirleman V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

FIELDSTON ROAD, s e s, 430 ft s w of 250th St, 100x153x97x150; Delafield Estate, a corporation, to Edward Hoffman, s e s of Goodridge Road, March 29; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 98.9 ft s of 169th St, 29.2x23.2x33.4; Conrad C. Comfort to Marjorie H. Randall, 260 Valentine Lane, Yonkers, N. Y., April 7; attorney, L. F. Randall, 223 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOTS 113 and 114, map of 116 lots, Wolff vs Wolff; William H. Rathwisch to Alfred E. Fisher, 206 East 205th St, March 9; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$100

LOTS 209 and 210, Section 3, map Raymond Park; Giuseppe Parrillo to Gerardo Parrillo, 265 West 144th St, mtg $5,700, April 10; attorney, F. De Carlo, 391 East 149th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gerardo to Vito Corrado and another, 250 East 138th St, mtg $5,700, April 9; attorney, same.....$1

MONROE AV, n s, 100 ft e of Waverley, 31.5x256x28x256.4; Walter S. Vosburgh, individually and as executor, to Lucretia Farrell-Berte and another, 2,819 Creston Av, April 9; attorneys, Deiches & G., 271 Broadway.....$1

NORTH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Morris Av, 75x100; Wentworth Mortgage Co. to Alfred B. Fisher, 206 East 205th St, Oct. 10, 1916; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$1

PLOT begins at gate post at corner road leading from Westchester to Whitestone Ferry Dock and road leading to dwelling house of Elijah Ferris, runs s w 300 and 107.8 and 147 x n w 140.6 x n e 478 to road leading to Whitestone Ferry Dock x s e 27 and 18.8; also plot begins at stone in fence dividing land herein described, land Elijah Ferris runs w 58.6 x n 146.6 x n e 75 x s 140.6; Eliz. B. Clements to St. Raymond's Cemetery, 2,320 Westchester Av, April 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RESERVOIR PLACE, s s, 80.6 ft s of Reservoir Oval, 55.2x114.9; Hugo Stiller to Matilda A. Wolf and another, 290 Reservoir Place, April 9; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 30 Av and 148th St.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,075, w s, 37.6x100; Lawrence Davis to Charles E. Smith, 641 West 191st St, mtg $29,900, March 30; attorneys, McDonald, R. & McD., 115 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, at w s of Boston Av, runs n along Southern Boulevard, 170x81.8 ft to w s of Boston Av x s 170.7; Corlears Realty Co. to Bleysey Corp., Nyack, N. Y., April 4; attorney, I. B. Ripin, 256 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, e s, 180.9 ft n of 176th St, runs e 61.9x n 117.3 to e s of Walton Av x s 115.9; James A. Benedict to Alfred E. Fisher, 206 East 205th St, March 23; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St.....$100

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 250 ft s of 210th St, 75x87.4x77

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

Raise your own poultry, vegetables; keep cost of living down; no telling what prices will be next season; be prepared; investigate this property at once, entirely at our expense; greatest bargain ever offered; within one hour fifteen minutes of New York or Brooklyn; plot of excellent soil, 150x300; 45,000 square feet; 22½ lots, at the rate of $12.50 per lot; full price for all, $275; terms of $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title; no excuse left for you when high prices hit; don't let this chance slip by; only a few of these plots left at this price. Write or call for particulars. R. Estate, 248 West 34th St.

Seashore Home for Sale

Stucco on hollow tile, year-round home: nine rooms and bath, steam heat; first floor, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, four bedrooms and bath; third floor, two bedrooms. A step to magnificent, safe, restricted ocean beach ½ mile long, to bay for still-water bathing and boating and to fine club. 40 minutes to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Price $7,500, liberal terms. Address F. G. H., Box L 884 Times Downtown.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY. $3,000.

Overlooking Bay, quality bungalow, substantial and beautiful; seven rooms, bath; richly decorated; living room with open fireplace, beamed ceilings, paneled dining room, kitchen; three sleeping rooms, conservatory, large porches; gas, steam heat; garden; 2 minutes' walk of station; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.

Beautiful home; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., Room 704, 47 West 34th St.

SMALL FARM $1800

5-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000, ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly. Tickets to visit. Benson, Box 264 Times Downtown.

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will pay for, and $58.00 (and up) is the price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25x100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily. Bound Brook has 2 banks, 2 theatres, stores, trolleys, Board of Trade and countless homes and mansions; 14 factories and plants. Free certificate of title. Why not grow vegetables on the lots; you buy and profit on them while paying for them? Free trips every day during the week. Write, call or phone for free tickets and particulars.

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PHONES: GREELEY 186-187.
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130-acre Farm, two hours New York; all excellent automobile road; near large town; raises 100 bushels corn to acre; pays good income; excellent tenant farmer remains on fifty-fifty share; good house; 11 rooms, bathroom, steam heat, gas; tenant house nearly as large; drive well, wind mill; immense barns; all buildings slate roofs. And listen! Wide, rapid flowing cold stream running one mile through farm gives best trout fishing within 100 miles New York; catch the limit any day; fine, big ones. This attractive, unique profit farm, charmingly located, is worth $20,000; to close estate, $12,000.

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75 acres; hour out; 600 feet elevation; 10 minutes' walk Lackawanna express station; 50 trains; four minutes trolley; within two miles four big lakes; 40 acres cultivated; quantities fruit; pretty brook; lake available; immense, beautiful shade; attractive residence on knoll, 12 rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, bathroom, electricity; farmer's cottage, barns, garage, ice house. $16,000. Buildings, grounds and trees alone worth money. Gentleman's estate or development. Near golf. Great opportunity. Near best markets. Easy terms.

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Profitable Potato and Truck Farm Bargain. 34 acres, entirely cultivatable, 2 blocks from P. O., station and bay, main line R. R.; hand-some 12-room residence, all improvements, tenant house; owner will plant all crops, give seed; worth double price asked; unusually rare opportunity; $14,000; part cash; act quickly.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 439 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 710, Int. No. 630, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled AN ACT

to amend Chapter seven hundred and twelve of the Laws of nineteen hundred and seven, entitled "An act in relation to the use and occupancy of the hall of records in the County of New York," in relation to the leasing of any portion of such building to the State of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 12, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 9, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

RARE CHANCE. $2,000, EASY TERMS

AND $4,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS THIS
Artistic All Year Home Near Water
PLOT 111 BY 150 FEET. SUPERB VIEWS.
7 Rooms, Tiled Bath.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION. EXPRESS SERVICE.

House is new, unusually well arranged; tremendous living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four large bedrooms, tiled bath; large veranda, open terraces and sleeping porch; best of outdoor sports; select neighbors; in mountains free from epidemics. Golf, Country Club near by.

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30 East 42nd St.
offer to rent from next October a few desirable apartments at

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10 Rooms and 3 Baths
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140 West 71st St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Duplex

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Possession May 15 on one apartment.

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Corner Store and Basement

Between 26th and 29th Streets
50 x 125 with Mezzanine
To sub-lease for a term of 10 years
Possession April, 1918
RICE AND HILL
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Street shop with large glass front; best retail centre.
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Modern office building, subway entrance; opposite Metropolitan Building.
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ATTRIBUTES OF BOTH TOWN AND SEASHORE.
I will sell you a beautiful 8-room house (including large steam-heated sun parlor) for $8,000; pay $1,000 cash, balance as rent; all city improvements; private bathing beach; 8-cent fare; near subway; worth $12,000. C. Stoll, 910 Jackson Av., Bronx.

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SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
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Waterfront property on Newtown Creek, with Penn. Railroad connection. A. P. Palmer, 90 West St., N. Y. City.

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SCARSDALE.—EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOME, furnished, for the Summer; 4 family bedrooms, 1 double servants' room, 3 baths; high, fine view; near station; double garage with man's room; garden; only first-class tenants considered; rent $1,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

$30 to $33, new 5-room apartments, 564 South Broadway, Yonkers, just above Van Cortlandt Park subway station; possession now, rent from May 1. Premises, or T. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Tel. 5060 Yonkers.

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Magnificent river view; 8-room house; hall, laundry, sleeping plazas; oak floors; electric light, gas; beamed ceiling; near station, club, tennis; perfect condition; yearly $65, or $11,000. Blaine, Hastings-on-Hudson.

LARCHMONT.
From May 1 to Oct. 1, fully furnished cottage, convenient station and water; nine rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences, $750. FRED'K P. BOEHM, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; open brick fireplace, panelled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down; $20 monthly. For further information, write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

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Houses, 9 rooms, steam heat, electric lights, bath; plot 60x100; three minutes from Oceanside station; ten minutes from Long Beach; $5,500 and $6,000 easy terms. Rufus H. Smith, Phone 498, Rockville Centre, or George Draper, Tompkinsville 2329.

Hollis, Hillside section; fine, new house; $6,000; 50x100 plot. M 149 Times.

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Bona Fide Bargain—Price $7,250; easy terms to suit; artistic suburban home in the mts., on the lakes; good boating, fishing; large tree covered grounds, 125x186 ft.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; electric lights; floors parqueted; high class throughout; convenient commuting to N. Y. City D. L. & W. R. R.; near express station; fine neighborhood, country club, golf, all water sports. Address A. Farrelly, Box 310 Times Downtown.

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IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7-r., tile bath; craftsman design; large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

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AT SUMMIT, N. J.—For rent, with option to buy, modern home, four bedrooms, improvements; large porch, shade; high location; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W.; $60 month; references. Owner, 84 Mountain Av. Phone Hunters Point 3516.

Potato and grain farm of 75 acres, all tillable, completely stocked with cattle and machinery, 1½ hours out; large house; plenty outbuildings; first-class order; fruit trees; only $3,000 cash, balance 5% mortgage. Address K. E., Times Harlem.

$25 per month buys attractive new home, 5 minutes Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges"; 7 rooms, bath; electric, gas, steam. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Adjoining Colgate estate, Onteora Park, Catskills, 1½ acres, house 8 rooms and bath; flowers, trees, shrubs, beautiful surroundings and view; easy terms. Mathewson, 35 West 39th St.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; near golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 105, Palisade, N. J.

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Handsome stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful view; centrally located. Owner, 126 Riverside Drive.

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BELLE ISLAND.—On Connecticut shore, five miles beyond Stamford, for rent; nicely furnished cottage; all improvements; sleeping porch; garage; within 50 feet of Sound; fine sand beach. Plant, owner, on premises, or Everett Building, New York City.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

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1,000-acre Hudson River frontage; dock, deep water; Livingston Manor house; fertile land; wood and pasture; will subdivide; price $50,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

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BEAUTIFUL ESTATE.
WORTH $18,000, PRICE $8,000.
SACRIFICE SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Known as Casa Marina Summer home; to be sold less than one-third its value; house, 12 rooms; all improvements; garage for 3 autos; bowling alley and yacht landing; 60,000 square feet of land, 165 feet on water front, 110 feet on main road; ideal Summer home; can be occupied all year round; brokers commissions' protected. Myer Dana, 204 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

In beautiful Williamstown, (Berkshires,) estate of 7 acres; modern house, compact, well built; electricity, gas, steam heat, town water, 6 fireplaces; attractive grounds; garage; brook, pond; gardens. J. F. Nichols, Williamstown, Mass.

FOR SALE—New modern brick house, 2 acres of land; garage; on State road; 14 miles from Poland Spring; fine place for home in case of war. Dr H. Stevens, Lewiston, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Six-room house wanted; modern conveniences; fifty miles out; fruit, garden; low rent; give full particulars. P 263 Times Downtown.

New suburban home, about $12,000, within 35 minutes; full particulars and photo if possible. M 150 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants 6-room furnished apartment on Riverside Drive, 3 months; pay $200 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

SMALL apartment wanted, about June 15 to October; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; Murray Hill section; references. S 58 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 35 EAST.—Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms and bath; one block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Benton.

22 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, bath and kitchenette, $65.

91ST, 160 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; beautifully furnished. Telephone 2480 Lenox.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4583.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartment; rooms ideal for Summer, 20x37; three windows to room; heart of shopping district; southern exposure; quiet, airy, light; $130 per month to October. 4487 Vanderbilt, mornings.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV, 210.—5-room apt., handsomely furnished, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Dithridge.

46TH, 21 WEST.—Artistically furnished studio apartment, May-November; baby grand piano, silver, linen. Clark.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, parquet floors, electricity, telephone, refined, $25 weekly.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $200 monthly, $2,000 year.

70TH, 104 WEST.—Sublet 2 large, light, airy rooms and bath. Hotel Walton.

79TH ST., WEST.—To sublet May 1 to Sept. 30, light five-room apartment; convenient all transit lines; adults only; references; $85 monthly. D 120 Times.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths, to sublet; immediate possession; $150 per month. Apply to Superintendent.

80TH AND WEST END AV.—Comfortably furnished 7-room apartment to rent for 5 months to responsible party; adults only. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Hotel Bretton Hall.—Sublet, gentlemen only, beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; possession at once. Apply Apartment 636.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful floors, 2-4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service.

92D, 214 WEST.—6 light rooms and bath, completely furnished, housekeeping, rent $85. See Superintendent.

95TH, 206 WEST.—7 sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River.
High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, & maid service; $25 to $45 weekly, $90 to $150 monthly.

104TH, 3 and 5 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath.

118TH, 210 WEST.—THE CECIL. 1-2 rooms, private bath; low rate.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment, with kitchenette. Apt. 4H.

123D ST., Between Lenox and 7th Avs.—Elevator; 7 rooms, bath, maid's room; electricity, phone; until Oct. 1 or longer. Inquire Manager, New Bijou Theatre.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Three-room housekeeping apartment of better class, off Riverside; subway half block; responsible tenant, $60.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $33, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 3.)
Six rooms, $85; May-October.

115TH, 605 WEST.—Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished; possession immediately. Apartment 42.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; 3d floor; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive two-room apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

A FINELY furnished apartment, 9 light rooms, 3 master bedrooms overlooking Barnard and Columbia Campus; sublet five months, beginning May 1, $200 a month. Apply West, 30 Claremont Av.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

Attractively furnished, 6 outside rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; Broadway and 115th; sublet about four months. L 388 Times Downtown.

BELOW 59TH.—Sacrifice exquisite apartment 6 rooms, 3 baths. Gray, Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 2,790.—Spacious, sunny, airy; eight rooms and bath; convenient to Riverside Drive, subway and elevated stations; privilege of renewal. Telephone Academy 515.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Near 86th St.)—Magnificent 10-room, 3 baths, apartment; artistically furnished; best view in city; to October or longer; $400 per month; cannot be duplicated; 10th floor. Y 249 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 885.—Nicely furnished all light seven-room apartment on eighth floor for rent from May or June 1 to Sept. 1 at $150 per month.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (near 171st St.) — High-class elevator apt., $80 per month. Apply Apt. 5A, or Supt.

Four and five rooms, tastefully and carefully furnished amid refinement. Inquire office, 507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessionals prices from now until October, $15-$500 month, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
90 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; price concessions. Gray, Specialist, 269 West 78d. Columbus 3974.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request; 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

PERSONALLY inspected, high-class furnished apts., any size, to lease. Exclusive Realty, (Specialists,) 176 W. 72d. Columbus 848.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.) Overlooking Hudson.—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; $185 monthly until September. Apartment 5G.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TO RENT—A fully and handsomely furnished seven-room apartment, from May 1 to Oct. 15, overlooking Columbia Library and South Field; cool and airy in Summer; rent $100 a month; best of references required; can be seen any time. Address F. R. Townsend, 508 West 114th St. Telephone 1324 Morningside.

TO SUBLET.—Two rooms and bath, fully furnished; moderate price. Manhattan Square Hotel, Apt. 31, 50 W. 77th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six airy, light rooms, furnished apartment; rent reasonable; sublet from May to October. Apt. 1.

WEST END AV., 780, (Cor. 98th St.)—Seven rooms, 3 baths. Apt. 2A.

WEST END, (Nineties.)—Six rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $150 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.)—Two rooms, bath with shower; elevator, phone, maid service, kitchenette; unfurnished, $45; furnished, $55. Browne. Phone 8041 Gramercy.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; elevator service. Apply to Superintendent.

53D, 5 EAST.—Studio apartment, four large rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 3600.

56TH, 109 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath, hot water; maid service included.

MADISON AV., 715, (between 63d and 64th Sts.)—Nonhousekeeping apartment of three rooms and bath; meals served in rooms; fashionable valet. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

117TH ST., 45 WEST.
High class elevator, 4 rooms and bath; southern exposure; sunlight; occupancy May 1; seen any time. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

127TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 72 5th Av.

550 West 153d St.—Studio apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; all outside rooms; unusually attractive; $35.

707TH ST., WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, extension; private hallway; owner's house; suitable two with maid; quiet tastes; no smoking; $90. M 140 Times.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Three large rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; $25.

120-135 West 67th St.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and baths; hot water supply; $25 to $30.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

180TH, 661 WEST, (Apt. 4E.)—Exceptionally desirable apartment to sublet, 4 rooms and bath; facing Broadway; elevator; near subway; rent, $50. St. Nicholas 9393.

180TH ST., 704 WEST.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; $35-$40.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms, The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 140th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,850.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

HIGH CLASS elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $60, 3 and 5 West 104th St.; 5 rooms, $45, 40 W. 127th St.

HILDONA COURT.
341 WEST 45TH ST., JUST OFF B'WAY.
New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6355.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 118 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—WILL SUBLET FROM MAY 1 TO OCT. 1, 6 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS AND BATH IN THE DEERFIELD, 145TH ST.; $75. APT. 2E.

THE TOWERS
120TH, 372 WEST.—Apartment, 6 or 7 large, light rooms; rental, $37 to $53; facing beautiful park.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42).

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. —Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $60 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4637 Audubon.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

Westchester.

Something new; bungalow apartments, five rooms; open porches; best residential section; convenient subway; $33-$35-$45-$47. Van Ness Bros., 506 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms; furnished and unfurnished; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred; excellent service.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Furnished room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

West Side.

10TH, 54 WEST—Large back parlor, with sun parlor; quiet house; telephone.

23D ST, 359 WEST—Outside room adjoining bath; new apartment building; business woman only. $5. Chelsea 5538, Apt. 45.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

47TH, 22 WEST.—Nicely furnished room and bath; private family; no other roomers; call after 7 P. M. Hillman.

52D, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; pleasant apartments.

53TH, 236.—Room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; $5 weekly; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

53TH, 361 WEST.—Large front room; spacious closets, running water; $8; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large room; private lavatory; electricity, elevator, telephone; gentlemen. Starr.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Large; private bath; front parlor; small room; running water.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor; telephone; convenient location; suitable for two gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 7E.—Well-furnished, newly decorated; reference required. Col. 3557.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large, outside room, one light; running water; beautifully furnished; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 106 WEST—Beautifully furnished, 2 large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST, 306 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business man; breakfast served.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAUNDRY; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

74TH, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths; all conveniences; reasonable.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor with bedroom, electricity, telephone; other rooms; $3-$10.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated front room, dressing room; suitable 3 gentlemen; electricity; bathroom floor.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Sunny room; private family, elevator apartment; gentleman; $5. Wheeler.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large front room with dressing room.

78TH, 25 WEST—Single rooms; closets; baths same floor; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; every convenience; electricity; near subway. "L."

78TH, 126 WEST.—A real home; beautiful large room; electricity, phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; 3 windows; front basement; bath, hot water, electricity.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Just closed, newly furnished house, rooms, electricity; $4.50-$6 $10.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive outside rooms; running water, electricity; elevator.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; every convenience; reasonable.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Small suite; electricity, telephone; medium-sized rooms; reference. Greene.

85TH, (near Riverside.)—Two front rooms, southern exposure; very desirable. Schuyler 3368.

85TH, 136 WEST—Beautiful room, with electricity and private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

86TH ST (549 West End Av.)—Large room, $6; gentleman only.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful room, twin bed, back parlor, bath, electric, kitchenette.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, electricity, elevator, homelike. Apt. 6E.

94TH ST, 319 WEST—Attractive single room, sunny, in modern apartment; elevator; private family. Telephone River 5383, Apartment 20.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 52 WEST.—Private house; attractively furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 252 West 50. 'Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass I. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 1170. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. | Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

Automobiles Wanted.

A RACEABOUT WANTED.

I want a sturdy, speedy car of standard make, in perfect condition; give price and full particulars; must be bargain. L. E. Zifferer, 55 Duane St. Phone 3785 Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; double entry, trial balances, control accounts; 11 years' practical business experience; salary $22. P 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, Christian; thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of office; downtown preferred. P 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist for wholesale or retail; has advertising experience. D 110 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman, experienced with invalid, nervous people, would read aloud or act as companion hourly. D 117 Times.

DAY WORKER or half time, colored; reliable; reference. 51 W. 134th. Harlem 7378.

DRESSMAKER, expert high-class gowns, suits, desires engagement by day, week, or month; private family; elegant fit and style. Phone 1000 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, artistic French designer, wishes engagements in families; $4 per day. Mlle. Marguerite. Telephone 95 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, expert on ladies' gowns, wants customers by day. Madam Currie, 205 East 48th St. Telephone Vanderbilt 2350.

EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, middle-aged, first-class city references, understands bottle feeding, wants position; $425. B 329 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Position as assistant housekeeper in large hospital or housekeeper in small institution; experienced and trained in technical school. P 31 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Offers keen brain, healthy body, real enthusiasm, lots of pep; five years' experience. S. H., Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; seven years' practical experience. H 486 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) Christian, experienced in double entry and control ledgers; $18. D 114 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, (24;) 6 years' experience; trial monthly balances; permanent position. P 268 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A $6,000 MANAGER.

Sales, advertising, and merchandising executive, (30,) with character and initiative ability to create ways to increase your business by modern sales and marketing methods, is in search of opportunity. Combined knowledge and ability to produce profitable results through correct application of fundamental business principles. If your proposition is worthy of this man's time, energy, and experience, then write at once. P 53 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE, (28,) AMERICAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTWORTHY, WANTS PERMANENT POSITION WITH LIVE MERCANTILE CONCERN; HAS BEEN OFFICE AND CREDIT MANAGER FOR LAST EMPLOYER FOR FIVE YEARS; WIDE-AWAKE, ENERGETIC, ALERT; EXCELLENT PENMAN; BEST OF REFERENCES. D 99 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, office manager; ten years' commercial, estate, and hotel experience; four years with last employer, in charge of large number of employes; knowledge of credit and correspondence; highest credentials. D 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; methods also eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, with executive ability, public accounting experience, desires position with commercial firm; experienced handling help, monthly profit and loss and financial statements; salary $175 per month. S 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, fully able to take charge of office or factory, would go out of town, wishes position. Write D. R., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

ACCOUNTANT, sales representative or manager, energetic, efficient American; if interested address, with particulars, Executive, H 262 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 806. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

AGENCY WANTED.—Young man residing in Bridgeport is open for any good line for the State of Connecticut; reference or security. E 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, thoroughly experienced accountant and office executive, capable assuming complete charge and executing matters of judgment as to importance accounting and financial matters; age 35. D 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced; reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. H 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE. ADDRESS BOX H 488 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Offers keen brain, healthy body, real enthusiasm, lots of pep; five years' experience. S. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; seven years' practical experience. H 486 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) Christian, experienced in double entry and control ledgers; $18. D 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) 6 years' experience; trial monthly balances; permanent position. P 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32; 14 years' experience; reliable and competent; $25. B 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist; long experience; best references; salary moderate. D 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; eight years' experience; moderate salary. P 253 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, two years' high school education, desires position in trade paper; house organ editor, publicity work, or correspondent. P 252 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced; broad-gauged American; exceptional executive ability; stenographer, manager, prominent corporations fifteen years. H 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Can you employ to our mutual advantage the services of a successful salesman? Sales leader employed by the National Cash Register Co. must be producers. To be a member of their famous "Hundred Point Club" your business must exceed thirty thousand annually. Employment with them covers a period of six years. Position as sales manager, salary and percentage of profits in manufacturing business preferred, or will consider selling position in greater N. Y. Address Business, B 327 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and capable inside man, successful record, hard, intelligent worker, wishes to advance; quickly grasp and appreciate best references; sure to satisfy employer. D 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 28, good education, energetic, varied business experience, position, salesman or in office requiring ability. D 123 Times.

SALESMAN. — Well acquainted with city and country merchants in central New York to represent old established manufacturer. Y 250 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Clerk, young man, seeks position in sales line; can furnish best references. S. R., 2,369 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 26; experienced in specialties and missionary work; good references. P 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Age 30; ambitious of making connection with wholesale Victrola house for New Jersey State. P 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covered Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois States, wants legitimate proposition. P 35 Times.

SALESMAN, good record, can handle high grade specialties or general manufacturing line, references furnished. D 121 Times.

SALESMAN and window trimmer wishes steady position; reasonable salary. S. K., 260 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, like to connect locally or out of town; will go 30 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, neat appearance, wishes position; salary or commission. P 29 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.

I get more SALES than the U-boats; 24 years old; forceful letter writer; original ideas; a business getter; exceptional references.

Apt. 36, 518 West 143d St.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Thoroughly experienced; good executive abilities; highest references. P 256 Times Downtown.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN, , well educated, good business experience; typewriter. 38 West 92d St. Cards.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; energetic, bright, accurate, experienced; neat typist. Mr. D., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Young man; four years' general office experience; advancement. P 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, initiative, accuracy; $21 week. D 108 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, (25,) office clerk, desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 336 East 166th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER or assistant; experienced in handling freight rates, routes, classifications, claims; familiar with I. C. C. rulings. P 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17½, bright, energetic, capable office assistant; 2½ years' Commercial High School training; knowledge of bookkeeping; at present employed. P 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced salesman, desires connection for future with reputable firm; applicant worth answer. Cohen, 298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wide awake, reliable; expert penman, accurate figurer, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; selling ability. P 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, aggressive and reliable; 9 years' business experience. H 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' experience in cost, payroll, and accounting dept., seeks position with reliable firm. P 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-collegian, desires connection with reliable concern; selling and executive ability. D 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires responsible clerical position; experienced and capable. H 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 desires position with reliable house; future desired. D 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position evenings only. W. S., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, ambitious, clerical experience. D. O., 104 East 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN. — We require experienced saleswomen for our women's suit, coat, umbrella, corset, millinery, flower, feather, grocery, and delicatessen departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

OPERATORS.—Require several operators on awnings; long season; liberal pay. Apply to Manager, Upholstery Department, 3d floor, Central Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience, M 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—FIRST CLASS, UNDERSTANDING DISCOUNTING, AVERAGING AND ALL GENERAL OFFICE WORK; SALARY $18. H 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER, understanding stenography and typewriting, in downtown retail store; must be steady and obliging, have good references; state experience and salary expected. H 270 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Refined, well educated, good penman. Address, stating age and salary desired, A. H. C., 403 West St.

COOK (white) for hospital of 100; near New York; only those having institutional experience need apply; references. Y 202 Times Annex.

COOKS—Institution, House of the Holy Comforter, 136th St. and Grand Concourse.

COUPLE, experienced cook and houseman. Apply noon hour or after 5. Bronner, 330 West 85th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—One experienced in publishing business preferred; immediate employment; good prospects; give full particulars. M 148 Times.

DESIGNER on Infants' coats wanted. Y 246 Times Annex.

GIRLS.—Neat girls for assorting paper toys; no experience necessary; permanent positions, with chance for advancement; salary to start, $8 a week. Apply 4th floor, 74-76 5th Av.

GIRLS TO BE GENERALLY USEFUL IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT; $6. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 WEST 23D.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS,
also
CHECKERS
for their Auditing Office, who have had department store experience;
also
YOUNG WOMEN
as
OFFICE CLERKS
who can figure rapidly and correctly.
Apply General Office, Fourth Floor, or by letter.

LADY'S MAID wanted for middle-aged lady; one who can read and write English; is good sewing and make herself useful; willing to go to country; must have city references. Call after 10 A. M., Littman, 1 West 85th St.

NURSE, experienced, to care for two children; reference. Apply 9-12. Coon, 296 Central Park West, 5 south.

NURSES attendant; experience not necessary. Institution, 106th St. and Grand Concourse.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, well educated and competent to assist busy executive; state full particulars and salary expected. M 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have had general office experience; salary $12; state age, experience, religion, and references. P 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; quick, accurate; accustomed to handling large mail; state age, experience, salary expected. A. S., 233 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class residential section; must be over 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McKenzie, 347 5th Av., New York Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPISTS.—Two young women, with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state experience and salary expected. P 262 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS or mother's helper for two children 8 and 5 years; small Protestant family. West 172d. Phone Audubon 8406.

YOUNG LADY, 19 or 20, for position in a bank; must be intelligent, neat, accurate, and familiar with the use of an adding machine; writing, giving references and state salary desired. Address Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY accustomed to figuring costs in manufacturing department of wholesale clothing house; only thoroughly experienced need apply. Apply cutting floor, Moe Levy & Son, 119 Wilder St.

YOUNG LADY, bright, as bookkeeper; one who understands double entry bookkeeping thoroughly. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired, M 146 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist on mill books in office of large cotton converting house; one who has had experience preferred. Write references, age, and salary desired, L 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for bookkeeping, switchboard, and filing in law office; write experience, education, and salary expected. Box H 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to attend switchboard and do typewriting; salary $8 to commence. P 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, GOOD AT ARITHMETIC, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN FACTORY, PAYROLL DEPARTMENT. CALL EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY-PUBLICITY MANAGER. STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Part time. STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, $15-$18. STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising, $14. STENOGRAPHERS.—Insurance, $13. TYPISTS.—Insurance, $10. TYPISTS.—Publishing, $8-$10. Neat, well-bred, intelligent persons preferred. Call 9 to 2. GRACETON OCCUPATIONAL SERVICE, 1 Madison Av.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 Fifth Av.—Cooks, kitchenmaids, chambermaid-waitresses, parlormaids, chambermaids, waitresses, launcresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

INVESTMENTS, $18; steel, $16; supervising stenographers, $25; realty, $14; beginners, juniors, bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Jupp Agency, 50 Nassau.

CASHIERS, switchboards, clericals, stenographers, bookkeepers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Register free. Spanish, English stenographers, typists, clerks.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 38 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE. Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

$10,

this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.—Need a first-class slip cover cutter. Apply to Manager, Upholstery Department, 3d floor, Central Building.

ALSO

STOCK BOYS.—Require several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stock room. An excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business. Apply to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT OR BOOKKEEPER, not over 30, in publishing house; permanent position and good opening for the right young man; state age, experience, education, and salary to start. H 208 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent place for junior in C. P. A. office; state qualifications fully and salary desired. P 254 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CLERK wanted for country club near city; young, intelligent man, of neat appearance, preferably experienced in similar capacity; give full particulars, stating age, references, experience, and salary desired. L 389 Times Downtown.

LILL CLERK.—Experienced; state age, salary expected. H 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL, AND ACCURATE, FAMILIAR WITH MODERN ACCOUNTING; GOOD POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. MENTION PHONE NUMBER IN APPLICATION. M 144 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, not over 20 years; salary, $50 to start. Call, with references, Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in department store work. Perimutters, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

BOYS OVER 16.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

wants strong, husky, young American boys to begin as wagon helpers; must be over 5 feet 6 inches; attractive wages and opportunity for advancement. Apply 67 Madison Av. after 8.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c., L 280 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by a large American fire insurance company; must be neat, courteous, and energetic; salary, $360 per year, with excellent opportunity for advancement; application must give age, nationality, education, and references. G. A., 250 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown insurance office, boy 14 to 16 years of age; must be neat, courteous, and willing to learn; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, P 229 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large steamship concern; must be bright, energetic, and willing to work for advancement; good penman preferred; salary to start, $6 per week. P 261 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall Street district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY wanted in florist shop; must be neat, courteous, and willing; state age, experience, if any; salary expected. Florist, Y 248 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by importing house, with good credentials, familiar office work. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, L 390 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a wholesale house about 15 years old; must have good recommendations. Address, in own handwriting, P 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, intelligent, 15-18, to assist in purchasing department of large hardware store; good references required. Hardware, 221 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Architect has vacancy for boy who can do neat tracing; opportunity to advance. Apply by letter, M 139 Times.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office; state age and qualifications. L 380 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious; must come well recommended; good salary. Defiance Mfg. Co., 96 Church St.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. P 219 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, two years' high school education, desires position in trade paper; house organ editor, publicity work, or correspondent. P 252 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, age 25 to 30; mention references and salary in answer; wages $100 monthly, payable semi-monthly; Packard man preferred. O 855 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, living in Bronx; state salary expected. Address P 268 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Municipal Judge Co. require the services of three neat-appearing and intelligent young men as collectors; prefer those who are acquainted with the streets of New York and its environments; must furnish surety or realty bond; good opportunity for a hustler; salary to start, $2 per day. Call after 10 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTOR.—Reliable, energetic, references and bond required; salary or commission, according to ability. L 382 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS wanted, at salaries from $1,800 to $3,650; a large organization in New York City desires the services of two or three men with practical training in accounting and commercial experience in cost work, capable of giving expert advice on the installation of cost-accounting systems in individual establishments; the men selected will have to write business letters, to meet and address gatherings of business men in various parts of the country, on cost problems. Y 247 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Experienced cook and houseman. Apply noon hour or after 5, Bronner, 330 West 85th.

DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—Experienced; design chemical plants and apparatus; salary, $30 to $50 per week, depending upon ability; location Hudson River Valley; permanent work to right parties; answer, giving full particulars and salary expected. Address Box Y 218 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOYS.—Must be over 16, or have working papers; $6 a week to start. Technical Press, 242 William St.

ERRAND BOYS.—Good salary; must be over 16 years of age. Apply at H. Jaeckel & Sons, 16 West 32d.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
AN EXPERIENCED
BOOKKEEPER
accustomed to handle charge customers' accounts. Apply at general office, fourth floor, or by letter.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN Wanted.—Large manufacturing company downtown; man, age 25-30 or 35, capable in general ledger, journal, cashbook, income, and balance sheet work; must be good, rapid penman, accustomed to hard work, and have clean record; state age, experience, references, salary expected, otherwise no attention will be given to application. H 258 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted experienced in auditing department of department store. Perimutters, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

MECHANICAL draftsman wanted; must have at least one year's experience, preferably power house work; $15 to start; permanent position, with good prospects of advancement; bring samples of work and references. Room 1106, 25 Church St., New York.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on industrial plant work. Give experience in detail, age, nationality, salary desired, and when available; location Perth Amboy, N. J. Address Y 245 Times Annex.

MILLINERY BUYER.

Thoroughly experienced man who has taste, personality, executive ability, and a successful record. To such a man we offer an excellent opportunity in one of the best stores in the Middle West. State your experience, age, salary, in fullest details.

ADDRESS J. L., 596 BROADWAY.

OFFICE BOY.—Energetic, well recommended youth for cleaning and errands. Apply Swift Federal Railroad, 241 6th Av.

PORTERS (white) for high-class apartment house; must be willing workers, polite, and strictly temperate only those with best of references need apply; $40 per month to start. 170 West 73d St.

SALESMAN.

MOTOR TRUCK MANUFACTURER HAS VACANCY FOR TWO LIVE FIRST-CLASS TRUCK SALESMEN; EXCELLENT PROPOSITION TO RIGHT MEN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. P 27 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced salesman in the steam and hydraulic packing mechanical rubber goods trade; one with some trade preferred; give references and full details; all communications strictly confidential if wanted; salary. Strong Machinery and Supply Co., 21 Walker St.

SALESMAN.

Experienced traveling man, with proven clean sales record, to sell product of large mill to retail merchants; give your age, goods sold, territory covered; commission, with drawing account. D 126 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, on specialties, to interview credit managers with specialized proposition; lead furnished; liberal commission arrangement; nationally known concern. Room 730, 21 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—A few clean-cut Americans wanted for real estate proposition; salary and commission if qualified. Call 11-2, Room 305, 132 Nassau St. Ask for Mr. Shaeffer.

SALESMAN acquainted with dress jobbers and manufacturers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. H. O., 104 Times.

SALESMAN, who is thoroughly acquainted with drug and barber stores, to sell high grade hair tonic; high commission. P 12 Times.

SALESMAN.

Young man of energy, force, and character; must have at least high school education; state age, &c.; salary. P 28 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in handkerchief line; salary and commission. L 387 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED

to work direct written inquiries exclusively; great number of new leads received this week requires immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 26-45; earnings, $75-$150; references necessary. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—We have positions open for three men; must be highest calibre, capable of executive promotion; must qualify strictly as to character and ability; inferior and low-spirited men need not apply; salary $1,040 to $500 weekly, commission; ambitious eligibles must bring references. Phone Cortlandt 4881 for appointment.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY; MUST UNDERSTAND MOTORS; HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION; COMMISSION. ROOM 216, 1,834 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Young man, under 19 years of age, to assist in shipping department; public school graduate preferred; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. P 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably one with knowledge of advertising business and possessing high school education; must be able to take rapid dictation and transcribe notes accurately; also clerical training in accounting; quickly has excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $15 weekly. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; several male stenographers for the medical department, New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.; salary to start, $40 per month, with complete maintenance. Apply to Dr. Britton D. Evans, Medical Director, Greystone Park, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, bright and ambitious, 18-20 years old, in iron and steel office; good chance for advancement; answer by mail only. Luria Brothers & Co., Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to assist in office; knowledge stenography, typewriting; good at figures and penmanship. H 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, American; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary expected. P 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for engineering office, Jersey City; must be quick and accurate; state age and salary. 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, under 21; state age, experience, wages expected. D 124 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN of merit can connect with a producing copper company in placing treasury stock for enlarging plant; stock active in New York market; commission and drawing account. H 211 Times Downtown.

TIRE SALESMEN.—Experience unnecessary; big commission; permanent future to the right man; drawing account when proficient. 1,807 Candler Bldg. between 9 and 12.

TRANSLATOR wanted by downtown bank; must have thorough knowledge of French and German, and also be a good stenographer. P 239 Times Downtown.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE REQUIRES ASSISTANT TO BUYER OF SILVERWARE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR LINES WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY IN DETAIL, I. T., 83 TIMES.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

A live wire who has had some experience along machine and tool designing line wanted by a large manufacturing concern located in Brooklyn; this is an excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience in detail, education, and salary expected. A. L., Box 46 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IN OFFICE OF PROMINENT IMPORTERS; CORRESPONDING AND BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; MUST BE HUSTLER, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND POSSESS INITIATIVE ABILITY. APPLY IN DETAIL, STATING SALARY, &C., P 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (18-20,) bright, ambitious, desirous enter foreign exchange business; liberal offer; experience and two years' high school education required; splendid opportunity for advancement; applications not stating experience, references, employment, references, salary expected, and age will not be considered. P 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in commercial stationery store to make himself generally useful; apply personally. Frank & Tichenor, 31st and 29th Sts.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, wanted in an uptown bank, residing in Manhattan or the Bronx; answer in own writing. P 245 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

TIMEKEEPERS, $18; clerks, $12; electricians; conduit inspectors, mechanical, electrical, $18; also draftsmen. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

GARDENERS, chauffeurs, couples. Exclusive Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.) Murray Hill 3971.

EXPORT CLERK, $18; several stenographers, typist. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Register free. Office and technical positions.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wall St. experience; $20; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 Fifth Av.—Butlers, footmen, useful men, couples wanted.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.

Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

Billy Sunday the Man and His Message. Mr. Sunday's authorized book; low price; big profits; salesmen making $100 weekly; sample book and instructions free. International Bible Press, Dept. N, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Treasurership, director, high, permanent position, bonds and stock offered; young or middle-aged man to finance corporation; extraordinary holdings; half million required. D 98 Times.

Partner Wanted.—Excellent opportunity realty man, new growing business; enormous profits; experience unnecessary; half interest $800. Casualty Registry, 208 Broadway.

Beauty, massage parlor and school for sale in nearby large city; valuable name; $5,000 yearly profit; no license is needed; $1,500 required; lifetime opportunity. Professor Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

Partner understanding lunch business can secure half interest, wonderful proposition, for $2,000; must have good references. D 132 Times.

A manufacturing corporation about to increase its capital desires new Treasurer with $5,000 to $10,000; good position and good security. Realty, P 216 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Corporation doing $8,000,000 worth of business annually, with highly successful sales force and great volume of advertising, will employ salesmen who have good moral character, are well recommended, have had selling experience, and are about 30 years old; education, ability, and appearance will be assets toward rapid promotion. We make working arrangement with salesmen, paying commission, drawing account, and transportation, and furnish genuine leads. If you wish to be considered kindly state age, education, and experience. Address Executive, D 21 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Man, 25-40 years old, with commercial, mercantile, or specialty selling experience, wanted for out-of-town territory, selling the most heavily advertised special commodity to business, professional, and other people on leads with hurry-up closing argument; business booming and salesmen earning $50-$150 per week now; commissions, drawing account, transportation, training; quick action. Call 9-12 and 1-4. C. H. Bellows, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN FOR THE SOUTH

wanted by one of the largest and most reputable firms in New York to represent our line of popular-priced silk and cotton waists; we have a well established business of over $100,000 per year, on commission basis, to turn over to the right man; only those who are long and favorably known in this territory in our lines need apply; no side line propositions considered; to obtain interview give fullest details in strictest confidence. Address P 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—WE REQUIRE TWO HIGH-GRADE MEN, ON A LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS, CAPABLE OF SELLING A HIGH-GRADE, HIGH-PRICED PROPOSITION TO MERCHANTS. WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN OUR LINE IN THE WORLD. WE APPEAL QUICKLY TO OUR PROSPECT AND REASON OF EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS. NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN 1916-17 AT A COST OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS FULLY FOR APPOINTMENT WITH OUR NEW YORK OFFICE. D 128 TIMES.

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to work direct written inquiries exclusively; great number of new leads received this week requires immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 26-45; earnings, $75-$150; references necessary. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

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YOUNG MAN wanted in commercial stationery store to make him

COLD WIND THINS SUNDAY'S CROWDS

Only 5,000 Scattered Through Hall in Afternoon—Some Vacant Seats at Night.

DEFENDS HIS OWN METHODS

Preaches Two Sermons to Justify the Revival as an Aid to Religion.

RODEHOVER FINDS PRODIGY

Boy of 6 on Mother's Lap Sings Hymn Solo—Outside Organizers Get to Work.

Billy Sunday devoted both of his sermons yesterday to proclaiming the need for revivals and justifying his methods. He talked in the afternoon about the good done by evangelistic awakenings and devoted the evening sermon principally to answering the objections raised against them. Both sermons were full of attacks on worldliness and inactivity in the Church, and there were the usual assaults on the liquor traffic.

Governor Whitman was approved for his position on local option thus:

"I hope every decent man and every decent woman, white, black, native or foreign born, Democrat or Republican, will stand by your brave Governor in his fight to give the people the right to vote on local option. When you get a good man in office you want to keep him there so long as he fights the fight of the people against the hellish, inquitous vested interests. I hope old Manhattan will go so dry you'll have to prime a man before he can spit."

Although the tabernacle will seat 16,000 and accommodate perhaps 5,000 more by crowding, the attendance in the afternoon was hardly more than 5,000, and Sunday set up before the scattered audience the example of other cities where cold wind had not kept people away. At the opening of the night service the tabernacle was far from full, but people kept dropping in during the song service, and by the time the sermon began only a few hundred seats were vacant. Last night for the first time the organized delegations, which usually occupy large blocks of seats in Sunday's meeting, appeared. Under the leadership of Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church 1,000 clergymen and laymen came from central Brooklyn, and there was a delegation from Bay Ridge.

Sunday's Voice Broken.

Sunday's voice was rather broken last night; but in the big climaxes he managed to goad it to unexpected vigor. His gesticulations and coursings up and down the platform were only a little less vigorous than on the opening day, and he made much play of spitting again and again while telling an illustrative story.

His remarkable physical vigor and litheness were admirably displayed during a passage in the night sermon where he described how God, finding that the world needed stirring up, leaned over the bar of heaven, peered down, and called the Welsh miner Roberts to lead a revival. When it came to "leaning over the bar," Sunday flung himself down at full length, his chin over the edge of the platform, as he shouted the call to Roberts, his hands and toes keeping his body off the green carpet. It was an impressive athletic performance for a man of 55.

In the course of the musical preliminaries at the evening service, Homer A. Rodeheaver, leader of the singing and general master of ceremonies, sang a duet with George Brewster, and Oscar Seagle, Rodeheaver's music teacher, sang "The Ninety and Nine." When the congregation sang the most popular of all the Sunday revival hymns, "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," Rodeheaver resorted to his favorite device of having different sections of the crowd sing the various lines. Then, after it had been sung through, he caught sight, as by mere chance, of a 6-year-old boy, seated on his mother's lap in one of the front rows and asked the child to sing the verse through alone. The youngster not only had the courage to try, after an initial stammer, but his voice was good, he could carry a tune and could make himself heard all over the hall. The child was vigorously applauded, and Rodeheaver suggested that he might grow up to be a Caruso or an Oscar Seagle.

The Rev. C. P. Tinker, head of the Episcopal City Mission, prayed, and Sunday again appealed for contributions. "The country's lousy with money," he said. "The amount asked for is a mere bagatelle. All right—go to it, ushers! Get all they've got."

One Text for Two Sermons.

The text for both sermons was Habakkuk 3:2, "O Lord, revive Thy work in the midst of the years."

"They say the revival is an abnormal condition," Sunday said. "I say to you that's a lie. This low, dead, lifeless condition is abnormal. Is a revival abnormal that makes a man sober up, pay his debts, and kiss his wife? It's a lie to say that it's followed by reaction. Even if it were true, it would be worth while, for by and through the revival the hearts of the community are gripped and turned toward God. If a physician prolongs your child's life for twelve months, it's worth all the money you pay him. If a man comes down this aisle and stays sober twelve months, even if he staggers home drunk afterward, it's worth all the work to give his wife a chance to sleep quiet and untroubled for a year.

"The economy of nature provides the occasional copious downpour of rain. You'd be a fool to expect it to rain all the time. The Presidential campaign is a political revival. The traveling men, who have the highest average of intelligence of any one class in the country, are engaged in promoting a business revival. What the college commencement is to education a revival is to religion. The prophets were all evangelists; they appealed to emotion and passion. Jesus Christ was the greatest disturber of His day. They say a revival's temporary. So's a bath. Take one. It'll do you good.

Believes in Old-fashioned Hell.

"I want to say to New York right on the kickoff, I believe the Bible is the word of God from cover to cover." [Applause.] "You can tell some of your highbrow mutt preachers where I stand on that subject. I don't care for what some bigwig says who dreamed out his theories among the beer mugs and the tobacco smoke of Heidelberg or Leipsic.

"I try to be all things to all people that I may win some people to God, and if I don't stick to my text I stick to my crowd. There are two crowds in every church, the ruts and the anti-ruts. We are facing the dominance of the material over the spiritual. Some years ago it was in the form of open infidelity preached by that archangel of infidelity, Bob Ingersoll. Now it is the isms and schisms and ologies. There was never a time when more isms wriggled their carcasses out of the pit of hell than the present.

"Hell is seldom preached nowadays, and that's the reason there's so much hell on earth. I don't believe in Gehenna or Hades; I believe in H-E-L-L, hell."

Sunday told of God leaning over the bar of heaven and calling the Welsh miner Roberts to lead in revival, "the greatest revival the world has seen since Pentecost." "And God grabbed up that Welsh revival," said Sunday, picking up an imaginary object from the floor, "and he hurled it in the face of the knockers and said, 'Take that, you mutts!'" And with the snap of a baseball player he spun about on one foot and hurled his figurative Welsh revival at the audience, which responded with ready enthusiasm.

"I'd rather preach than anything on earth," he said. "It isn't given to every man to be an evangelist and it isn't given to every man to be a pastor. Some can do one and some the other. In the Bible where the preacher is mentioned once you'll find the evangelist mentioned twice; I'll stand on that. I like it. If President Wilson were to wire me tomorrow saying, 'Will you change jobs with me, Bill?' I'd answer, 'Nothing doing, Woodrow.'

"Nobody ever heard me argue with a man who differs from me religiously, and nobody ever will. I've no time to fight every little yellow dog that barks along the roadway. Let the preachers stop fighting theological sham battles and go after the devil.

"I don't believe in the attempt to federate the denominations. God loves variety."

In the afternoon Sunday said: "A revival does two things. First, it returns the Church from her backsliding, and, second, it causes the conversion of men and women. And it always includes the conviction of sin on the part of the Church.

Blames Saloon on Church.

"When is a revival needed? When the devil can scrape up more church members at a leg show than the minister can get at a prayer meeting.

"When the Church of God stops voting for the saloon the saloon will go to hell. When the members stop having cards in their homes there won't be so many black-legged gamblers in the world.

"A church can die of dry rot even if every member is a multi-millionaire and college graduate. You church member, you've got no more business running the church just because you're a millionaire than the man who hasn't a sou.

"The trouble is you cannot promote a revival if you are sitting in judgment on the methods and means that God is employing to promote a revival. God Almighty may use any means, methods, or individual that he pleases.

"Look over your past life, look over your present and future, and take up pencil and paper and write down your sins. A general confession won't do. This thing of saying 'God, I am a sinner' won't do. Tell God you're an old neighborhood gossip. Tell him you're a fraud. Tell him you're a hypocrite. Tell him you keep booze in the house. Tell him you've handled cards more than the Bible.

"Say, my friend, don't give the devil $100 for a hat and clothes and throw a plugged cent in the collection box and sing 'Jesus Paid It All.' The Church is not willing to suffer reproach for God's sake. It would be a godsend if the Church would suffer persecution today. She is growing rich and lagging behind.

Christians Have the Money.

"Nineteen-twentieths of all the money is in the hands of professing Christians. That ought to mean the money is in the hands of God, but it isn't. The richest Church in the United States is the Mormon Church, because all Mormons give something."

The sermon at 2 o'clock this afternoon will deal with the revival at Pentecost. At 7:30 Mr. Sunday will preach on Jacob. The great machinery of outside meetings, talks, and Bible classes by his assistants is not yet fully under way, but immediately after the afternoon service the Business Women's Committee will meet at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 174th Street, and will be addressed by Miss Frances Miller and Mrs. William Asher. At 3 o'clock the Rev. Isaac Ward will speak to the men's Work Committee of Hudson County at the Jersey City committee rooms. On Friday afternoon, at the close of the meeting, Miss Grace Saxe will hold a conference of all the prayer meeting leaders on the tabernacle platform.

Personal workers are being trained to assist the trail hitters when the call for converts is issued. There will be 200 men and 200 women on duty at each service to encourage and stimulate the hesitating penitent.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—SUNDAY, AT 7 P. M., BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIO WITH MUSIC, IN TAXI OR AT BILTMORE; OF NO VALUE BUT TO OWNER; SUITABLE REWARD. JOSEPE, 25 WEST 110TH ST.

LOST—Sunday evening, Madison Av., 35th to 38th St., black suede bag, button clasp, small cut stones, containing gold chain, purse. Suitable reward if returned to 123 East 37th.

LOST—April 10, 1917, sword pen, 6 or 8 diamonds and opal in centre, on 5th Av., between 44th and 57th Sts.; liberal reward. Return to Miss Newton, 14 East 60th St., New York.

LOST.—On Sunday night, lady's fur cape, on road between Henri's restaurant, Lynbrook and Jamaica; liberal reward. M 132 Times.

LOST—At 168th St. subway station, small suitcase, marked "L. J. D.," containing sewing materials. Return to telephone operator, Hotel Somerset; reward.

LOST—White fox neckpiece, Monday afternoon, 82d St., between Columbus and Broadway. Reward if returned to L. G. Fox, 167 West 81st.

LOST—Sunday evening, in taxicab, between 28d St. ferry and 142d St., colored beaded handbag containing $7; reward. 7960 Audubon.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Monday evening, April 9, diamond platinum lorgnette on black and white ribbon. Phone Plaza 4911.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, near 45th and Broadway; liberal reward; no questions. F. N. Bayliss, 30 Church St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond horseshoe brooch, Sunday, vicinity 170th, Broadway, St. Nicholas. M. D., 3567 Columbus.

LOST—Field glasses, Hudson Tube, Sunday night. 504 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.; reward.

LOST—Lady's gold chased watch, uptown; monogram "R. R." reward. Boellinger, 612 West 140th.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece, on Sunday night, 8th Av., near 33th; reward. Margaret Shearer, Phone 9761 Spring.

LOST—Envelope containing Irish lace, 6 to 6:30 last evening, on Madison Av. car; reward. Clerk, 40 West 45th.

LOST—Liberty Theatre, Monday, silk cord bag, with purse and keys; liberal reward. E. Hartman, 49 East 110th.

LOST—Monday evening, between 9th St. and Penn. Station, a gold lorgnette. Please return or address 65 West 9th St.

LOST—Columbus Av., near 57th, black handbag. Finder will be rewarded if returned with contents to same place.

LOST.—Saturday night, unlined red fox scarf, between Hotel Lafayette and Sullivan St.; liberal reward. Abercrombie, 311 Broadway.

LOST—Envelope containing salary; reward. B. Goldstein, 671 Hunts Point Av., Bronx.

$200 REWARD.—Lost recently, cabachon sapphire and diamond brooch, encircled in diamonds, in Carnegie Hall, Winter Garden or street; no questions asked. Return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

$10 REWARD for a gold hoop earring, with ram's head, lost April 9, on 5th Av., between 37th and 50th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$2,500 REWARD for the information or recovery of jewels stolen from 9 East 65th. Edward W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Strayed from 41st St. and Madison Av., Tuesday morning, white Boston terrier, named Buddie; no collar; probably very dirty; $25 for his return. C. S. MacDonald, Aero Club, 41st St. and Madison Av.

LOST—Dachshund, male. Please return to 22 North Washington Square; liberal reward.

LOST.—White and tan Pekingese bitch, without collar or harness; liberal reward for return. Langeman, 121 East 55th St.

LOST—Black Chow dog, near 145th and Amsterdam Av.; reward. Notify S. G. Ogden, 514 West 153d.

REWARD.—Near East 70th, brindle and white male bulldog, "Yankee." Carrere, 136 East 70th.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30, Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

At the Sign of 18 East 50th St. THE GREEN TEA POT Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The OAK ROOM 56 East 57th St. New York City
Breakfast Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE CANDLESTICK 57 W. 10th St., near 6th Ave. Table d'hote dinner, 65c. Also a la carte. Chicken and Waffles, Sat., Sun. and Wed.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 40c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 39 West 39th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS
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at 95
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These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000 and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.
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THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
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TYRONE—2½ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS.

WEAVER sells good clothes
Where Columbus meets Broadway at 66th St.

DUNLAP HATS

Since 1857
This Mark in a hat has at once identified and emphasized Inherent Quality.

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178-180 Fifth Avenue, near 23rd St.
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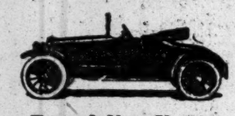
Accredited Agencies in all Principal Cities

GRANT SIX
$875



Two of New York's leading engineers have selected the Grant Six as their personal car.
(Names upon request.)

Randall Motors Corp'n,
1893 Broadway, at Sixty-third St.
BROOKLYN:
I. C. KIRKHAM, 1365 Bedford Ave.
We have very good open territory to offer automobile dealers who measure up to our required standard.

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Original Drawings
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OLD MASTERS
Including works by Durer, Rembrandt, Ostade, Claude, Guardi, Goya, Gainsborough and Boucher.
R. EDERHEIMER
Print Cabinet
366 Fifth Avenue

For Weighty Reasons

The stout man will do well to buy his clothes here—because we have so many suits and overcoats made especially for him.

We've lots of customers of his build. In fact, sometimes we think that, saving the young fellows, the thin men are outnumbered as well as outweighed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

It's nothing unusual for a man who has considered himself hard to fit to wear a suit right out of our stock.

And if alterations *are* necessary—we are glad to make them without charge.

Suits, $20 to $50.
Overcoats, $20 to $38.

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246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings.

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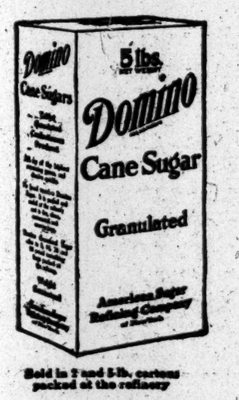

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Use More Domino Granulated Sugar and Increase Your Working Power

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Who Discovered RICORO?

The physician beamed.

"It's a boy!" he said, and the proud father handed him a cigar.

It was a trim cigar, finely made, long and slender, without a band. All this the physician noted with satisfaction.

"What's the name of it?" he asked.

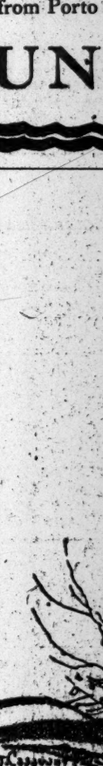
"It's not settled yet—but his mother favors Richard, though I—"

"The cigar! the cigar!" laughingly interrupted the physician.

"Oh! That's a Ricoro—haven't you discovered them yet?"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro *the Self-Made Cigar*



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Imported from Porto Rico

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In America, men age prematurely after the age of forty-five. Statistics show that the mortality from the degenerative diseases is steadily increasing.

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Doctors recognize that the increasing use of drugs and physics is one of the chief causes of chronic constipation. The use of Nujol, the internal lubricant, is a far safer and more sensible means of bringing about normal bowel movements.

Nujol is not a drug and is not absorbed by the system. It acts mechanically by keeping the intestinal contents soft, and by lubricating the entire intestinal tract.

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The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

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